

Red Cross Chief Optimistic After Tour Through Biafra

By Anthony Lewis

LAGOS, Jan. 19 (NYT).—What I saw with my own eyes was easy to believe. And he was sure there were uncountable thousands of sick and starving still hiding in the bush.

Henrik Beer, secretary general of the League of Red Cross Societies, gave that account today after a trip through the devastated area where the last fighting took place in the Nigerian war. His was one of the first eyewitness reports from a figure of international reputation.

In an interview, Mr. Beer was optimistic not only about relations between the federal army and the defeated Biafrans but about the threat of mass starvation. He said the latter may be "less serious than we thought."

"Markets are already beginning to function," he said. "I saw them trading and selling even in Aba, where the population was down to 5,000 at the end and is now up to 105,000 with refugees."

But Mr. Beer made clear that he thought mass relief operations would be needed. He said, for ex-

ample, that the Nigerian Red Cross was now feeding 50,000 people in Aba alone. And he was sure there were uncountable thousands of sick and starving still hiding in the bush.

He said that he thought relief operations would work well enough to prevent further large-scale suffering and death. He believed the needed food, transport, medicine and personnel would arrive on time.

U.S. Aid Coming In
Officials said here today that the United States had agreed to send in immediately, by air, three complete field hospitals, 50 trucks and 50 jeeps.

These were requested by the Nigerians after extended negotiations. The federal government is extremely sensitive about having foreign relief thrust upon it, so all aid has to be agreed upon before-hand.

The American field hospitals will be what are called package units, with all equipment ready to operate. One will have 200 beds, the others 50 each.

The first shipment of American food since the end of the war a week ago arrived today in Port Harcourt. The vessel, the Nopal Sun, carried 2,000 tons of corn-soya-milk cereal from nearby Cameroon, Dahomey.

The cereal is used as a substitute for the most popular Nigerian food, garri, which is made from ground cassava root, but garri is almost totally starch, while the cereal is 25 percent protein.

The Nopal Sun had to be cleared by customs and the Nigerian navy in Lagos before proceeding for Port Harcourt, because the latter's harbor facilities are still limited after war damage and silt. The channel is only 30 feet deep.

4,500 Tons of Cereal
Tomorrow, a larger ship with American supplies, the African Star, is due in Lagos. It carries 4,500 tons of cereal, four 56-foot launches for use in the shallow rivers and lagoons of coastal Nigeria and such other supplies as wheelchairs and beds.

Much of the African Star's load will be taken off to lighten her before she goes on to Port Harcourt, which is nearer the former Biafran territory. A third ship, the Nopal Tella, is due later this week with 1,000 tons of rice.

President Nixon offered help immediately after Biafra capitulated, but so far the federal government has requested most of the urgently-needed items, such as vehicles, from Britain, perhaps because of the traditional relationship.

Four British relief flights landed in the next four days. Fifteen doctors and 20 nurses arrived today. There are already 50 British four-ton trucks on hand.

Mr. Beer agreed with Nigerian government officials who have said that transportation is the greatest need in the riven heartland of the Biafra—the tribe that took eastern Nigeria into secession as Biafra.

The people in the area, he said, want to go to get home to their villages. They walk, despite their undernourished condition, because there are no vehicles.

"I saw tens of thousands walking along the roadsides," he said, "and I am sure there are even more on the bush trails. They have only one interest: to get home."

Wilson: Fears Unjustified
LONDON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson said today that fears of genocide following the Nigerian civil war have proved unjustified.

He said the number of starving refugees from the former Biafran area is much less than the reported figure of four million.

Mr. Wilson told Parliament, "The British government is not disposed to underestimate the gravity of the situation and the numbers who are in real need."

He said the government already has flown to Nigeria 15 tons of medical supplies, specifically requested by the federal government and has chartered all available civilian aircraft for the relief effort.

Mr. Wilson reported on Nigeria to the House of Commons when it resumed sessions after a one-month Christmas recess.

He said he has received a preliminary report from Mount Everest conqueror Lord Hunt, who flew to Lagos last week to coordinate British government relief operations.

Speaking of fears of mass slaughter of Biafrans after the Biafran collapse, Mr. Wilson said: "Lord Hunt confirmed after his visit at the weekend to forward areas that he had seen and heard nothing which would justify these fears."

U.S. Sends Portable Hospitals
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The White House announced today that the Nigerian government had requested hospital and transportation equipment to assist in relief efforts.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said President Nixon was pleased by the Nigerian response to the U.S. offers of aid, "but continues deeply concerned that the potential needs of the war-ravaged areas of Nigeria may be more severe than some of the initial reports have indicated."

Lagos Holds IRC Aide
GENEVA, Jan. 19 (NYT).—Jean-Louis Cayla, a delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross, is being held by the Nigerian authorities after having been arrested at Port Harcourt last Saturday, a committee spokesman said today.

Mr. Cayla, a Swiss, was assigned to Nigeria last May to visit Biafran war prisoners held by the federal forces. The reason for his arrest was not immediately known.

2 Germanys Move Closer On Parleys

Ulbricht Modifies Stand on Preconditions

(Continued from Page 1)

table without demanding preconditions in the form of ultimatums. Replying to written questions at the news conference, Mr. Ulbricht said: "We have no preconditions... each side makes its proposals... we are waiting for an official reply."

This appeared to several East European journalists who attended to be a sharp reversal of Mr. Ulbricht's previous stance. Only last week East German press organs were adding to an already large catalogue of demands on Bonn that were described as "preconditions" for improved relations.

These East Europeans said it was "evident" that Mr. Ulbricht felt he was under pressure from the Soviet Union and other Communist allies to make a conciliatory gesture in response to Bonn's offers of a dialogue on renunciation of force and other issues.

But he did not give away much, said one Communist correspondent. Mr. Ulbricht indicated repeatedly that East Germany was in no hurry for negotiations with West Germany, saying, "we are patient people—we will wait."

He also made it plain that his readiness to negotiate with Mr. Brandt would depend almost entirely on the outcome of Bonn's month-old dialogue with the Soviet Union on renunciation of force.

He said the renunciation-of-force dialogues begun by Bonn in Moscow and Warsaw and offered to other Soviet-bloc states since 1968 were to be viewed as "a common cause of the socialist states."

He went on to say that "the attempt of the Bonn government to differentiate between the states of the Warsaw Treaty was blocked" by the Dec. 4 Moscow communiqué of the seven Soviet bloc allies.

Wall Questions Dismissed
Communist correspondents said they inferred from this that Mr. Ulbricht has succeeded once again in making diplomatic relations between Bonn and East Berlin the condition for similar relations between Bonn and other Communist-bloc countries.

Knowing that Western journalists had submitted questions about the Berlin wall erected in 1961, Mr. Ulbricht brushed the topic aside saying:

"Every orderly state has order on its state frontiers." Then, after accusing Bonn of "breaking the wall" by its policy of the Atlantic alliance in 1954 and "trying to conquer" East Germany thereafter, he explained that he had arranged the building of the border barriers. "There is nothing more to discuss about the wall," he concluded.

Germany could be reunited, he said, only "on the basis of democracy and socialism." But he denied the intent to export a Communist revolution to West Germany, saying that revolution was up to the West Germans.

Tass Denounces W. Berlin Talks
BERLIN, Jan. 19 (UPI).—West German parliamentary committees began a five-day series of meetings here today in the face of a new denunciation of the talks as illegal.

The Soviet news agency Tass called the meetings, held to stress West Berlin's ties to West Germany, "a provocative demonstration."

"The arrival of members of parliament and ministers from Bonn is a series of new political blackmail attempts, which began with the government of Konrad Adenauer," Tass said.

"Attempts to bind West Berlin politically and economically to the West German Federal Republic can only increase tension."

Chicago 7 Trial On 7-Day Week
CHICAGO, Jan. 19 (UPI).—U.S. District Court Judge Julius Hoffman ordered today a seven-day-a-week schedule for the trial of the "Chicago seven."

Judge Hoffman granted a defense motion to hold Sunday sessions after refusing defense pleas that he lift his ruling, made Friday, that the trial should also be held on Saturdays.

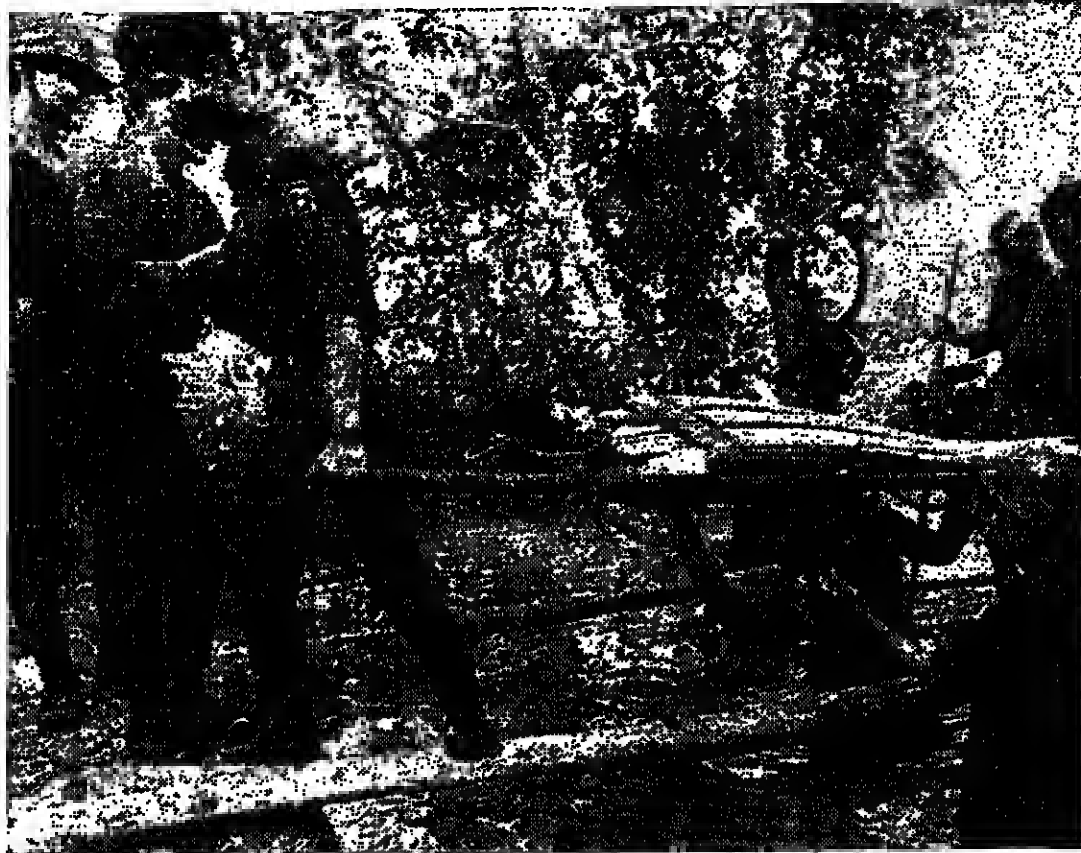
Judge Hoffman's only reservation was that jurors would be allowed to attend religious ceremonies before sessions would begin on Saturdays and Sundays.

The order was issued in an attempt to speed up the trial of seven men charged with conspiring to incite riots during the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

Pakistan Mobs Set Cars Afire
DACCAR, East Pakistan, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Angry crowds set fire to cars in the streets of this East Pakistan capital today to enforce a six-hour general strike by students.

The strike was called following street fighting yesterday between militant supporters of the right-wing Islamic party and their opponents. One person and 400 were injured in the fighting, which was the students' claim to fame.

The students claimed that they had pre-planned a strike by hoodlums of the Islamic party.



BATTLE CASUALTY—South Vietnamese troops, members of the 7th Division, carry a wounded soldier across a monkey bridge after an engagement with the Viet Cong. The 7th Division has taken over the area near Ben Tre formerly covered by the U.S. 9th Division, which was withdrawn from Vietnam in the first troop withdrawal last year.

Nixon Chooses Judge Carswell For Post on Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

down to "four or five" persons, all judges, the press secretary said. Judge Carswell was in Washington early last week for conferences with Attorney General John N. Mitchell and other Justice Department officials. Judge Cars-

well also conferred while here with Earl Kreh, a deputy special assistant to the President.

Mr. Ziegler said that there had been no check on Judge Carswell with the American Bar Association and no political clearance.

However, Attorney General Mitchell conferred today with a number of Republican Senators and Republican members of the Senate Judiciary Committee. He gave them a financial statement on Judge Carswell.

Sen. Roman L. Hruska, R., Neb., said that Judge Carswell "is not a pauper but he's far from affluent." His total worth is about \$200,000, "which for a man of 50 who has practiced law is not out of keeping," Sen. Hruska said.

Mrs. Carswell, the former Virginia Simmons, owns 70 or 80 shares in a family concern, the Atlanta Box and Crate Co., in Georgia, and Judge Carswell has a minority holding in an inheritance of Georgia timber land, Sen. Hruska said.

Among the positions taken by Judge Carswell on the circuit court is that a freedom-of-choice school desegregation plan is permissible when it will have the effect of breaking down racially separate school systems. He took this view in a July decision involving Baldwin County, Ga.

The Supreme Court has ruled that freedom-of-choice plans are acceptable only when they actually bring desegregation.

The Judiciary Subcommittee in approving Judge Carswell's promotion from the district to circuit court held a hearing June 5 lasting only ten minutes with no opposition being expressed.

Last June 11, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights submitted a memorandum saying that since his 1958 appointment to the district court Judge Carswell had shown "a strong bias against Negroes asserting civil rights claims."

The committee found no merit in the assertions by the organization of more than 100 civil rights groups. In its file it said the record of Judge Carswell's tenure as a district judge disclosed "no racial bias which would justify a conclusion of prejudice to litigants in civil rights cases."

Judge Carswell was confirmed by the Senate June 13 without any opposition being voiced from the floor.

Son of a Georgia state legislator, Judge Carswell was born in Irwin, Ga., Dec. 22, 1912. He is a graduate of Duke and the Walter F. George School of Law, at Mercer University.

He is a Navy veteran and the father of two married daughters and two sons who are students at Florida State University. He is also a grandfather.

U.S. to Abandon Super Tank Deal With W. Germany
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The Defense Department has agreed to cancel a seven-year-old joint project with West Germany for a sophisticated but trouble-plagued million dollar super tank known as the MBT-70, congressional sources said today.

The sources said that Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard had recommended an alternative plan to develop an "austere" version of the tank in the United States.

The controversial MBT-70 has been under congressional fire almost ever since the agreement with Germany was signed in 1963. Last year, Congress directed the department to review the entire project before spending any more money on it and report back to Congress by Jan. 15.

Germany also has been unhappy with the progress of the tank program and was reported to have sent a 15-page memorandum to the Pentagon last month listing its grievances over design and other problems.

The agreement provided that either party could terminate it unilaterally on 60 days' notice.

Hijacker in Beirut Won't Go to France
BEIRUT, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Christian Belon, the Frenchman who hijacked an American airliner to Beirut on Jan. 9, does not plan to return to France for the time being, his Lebanese defense lawyer said last night.

Adel Khalaf said his client did not intend to go home because he was injured in the fighting, which he believed the French authorities would try to use as a kidnapping charge.

Thieu Shifts Three More Top Generals

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON, Jan. 19 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu was reported today to have ordered the shifting of three more command generals in what informed sources said was a major shake-up of the South Vietnamese armed forces brought about, at least in part, by American pressure to improve army performance.

In addition, four province chiefs have been replaced, the government announced today, and ten others are expected to be removed within the next month.

So far, six generals who commanded divisions or larger army units have reportedly been moved out of their jobs. Three have been named to new command slots; the other three have not yet been given new posts, the sources said.

Vietnamese sources close to the Defense Ministry also reported that ten colonels, including the chief of the national police and the mayor of Saigon, would be promoted to brigadier general soon and given more demanding jobs.

In the changes reported today, Maj. Gen. Lu Mong Lan, commander of the II Corps tactical zone in central Vietnam, will be replaced by Maj. Gen. Nguyen Van Minh, commander of the capital Saigon district that includes Saigon and Gai Dinh province. Gen. Minh's command will be assumed by Maj. Gen. Nguyen Vinh Nghi, who will leave his post as commander of the 21st Infantry Division, which operates in the southern Mekong Delta. Gen. Nghi's replacement has not been named.

President Thieu replaced two other generals in key command positions in the delta last week with two younger colonels, regarded by American officials as more aggressive than the men they replaced.

Strikers at Okinawa Bases In Clash With U.S. Military
NAHA, Okinawa, Jan. 19 (UPI).—U.S. military personnel and picketing workers clashed today in scattered incidents during the first day of a strike to protest dismissal of more than a thousand employees from U.S. bases here.

About 8,000 workers, members of the 22,000-member All-Okinawa Military Workers Union, manned picket lines when the scheduled five-day walkout began at midnight yesterday.

Police at Naha said six strikers and four Americans, including three women, were injured in the skirmishes. They said most of the injuries were caused by automobiles driven by Americans trying to get onto the bases.

Seven Japanese were arrested by base military police.

About 30 students, members of the leftist Zengakuren group, broke into a base this morning but were forced out by police and U.S. military personnel. A woman student was arrested during the scuffle.

Some 1,200 Okinawan workers have been laid off on 45-day notice by American military authorities acting under budget-cutting orders from the Pentagon. The union has asked for a three-month grace period.

U.S. authorities ordered all troops stationed on the island to be on the alert and directed all armed forces personnel and their dependents to stay indoors after 5 p.m. Schools for dependents of American personnel will remain closed throughout the strike.

Barbed wire was stretched and sandbags were piled up around major base gates, including Kagana Air Force Base and Naha naval port. Additional guard posts also were set up.

In Tokyo, Foreign Minister Ichiki today asked Chogyo Yara, chief executive of the Ryukyu government, to persuade the strikers to agree to a "cooling off" period. Mr. Yara was in Tokyo seeking Japanese help in reaching a settlement.

The Japanese government reportedly has urged the U.S. side to reconsider extension of the advance notice period on dismissals and a boost in severance pay.

Habib-Lam Talks
PARIS, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Philip Habib, acting head of the U.S. delegation at the Vietnam peace negotiations, had talks here today with South Vietnamese delegation leader Pham Dang Lam who returned yesterday from consultations in Saigon.

Mr. Habib said the U.S. side was "not sure that further useful hearings would serve any public purpose, but that is a decision that the Senate has to make."

He said the U.S. has no present plan to withdraw the 50,000 troops stationed in South Korea, "but undoubtedly the troops will be gradually reduced over a period of years... We certainly have no intention of forever having troops in South Korea, but I wouldn't want to suggest we are going to take all of our troops out of South Korea in the foreseeable future."

Lt. Calley's Hearing Reveals

Conversation Between Copter Above My Lai Was Recorded

FORT BENNING, Ga., Jan. 19 (AP).—Attorneys for Lt. William L. Calley Jr. revealed today that tape recordings were made of conversations between helicopter gunships at My Lai on the day the Army officer is accused of murdering 109 South Vietnamese civilians in the village.

Maj. Kenneth Raby, one of the Calley defense lawyers, referred to the taped conversations at an unusual partially open hearing. There was no indication of what was said in the conversations.

Today's hearing was to determine whether Lt. Calley will face a court-martial on a charge of murdering a Vietnamese man about six weeks before the alleged massacre at My Lai.

Lt. Calley appeared at the hearing, but he refused to make any statement.

His civilian defense lawyer, George Lehmmer, of Salt Lake City, moved for dismissal of the charge on the ground that there was no competent evidence, no right of confrontation for the accused and no right of cross-examination in the hearing.

Motion Rejected
Col. Mack H. Hopper, the investigating officer, rejected the motion.

Maj. Raby objected to today's proceedings because, he said, Lt. Calley was being denied equal protection of the law. He said the proceedings, which have been equated with a grand jury hearing, fall short of such proceedings.

Maj. Raby said there are no subpoena powers. He said also that the investigation is still under way and is being financed by the Army, but he said the defense is receiving no funds in its investigation.

His objections were overruled by Col. Hopper.

At this point he turned to news-men and made a direct appeal not to "quote anything from written statements that were offered by the prosecution as evidence."

The results of Col. Hopper's investigation, charged that details of the case are being leaked to the news media by every source. "The defendant's rights have been impaired until they can't be restored," he said. "Nothing has been leaked by the defense."

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Capt. Robert W. Poolaw

Capt. Found Not Guilty of Killing POW

DA NANG, Vietnam, Jan. 19 (UPI).—A general court-martial today found Marine Capt. Robert W. Poolaw innocent of premeditated murder in the alleged killing of a North Vietnamese prisoner of war.

The six-man Marine court-martial board sentenced one and one-half hours of testimony.

The American Indian Marine officer said when the verdict returned: "I have no statement."

Capt. Poolaw, who is married and has three children living in Oklahoma, had been charged with shooting death of a wounded North Vietnamese POW in a clearing in the Quang Nam Province.

The principal prosecution witness was Edward Wayne Hendrix, a railroad employee who was a corporal in Capt. Poolaw's unit until last Sept. 23.

Capt. Poolaw's bodyguard, Hendrix testified that during morning of Aug. 7 the captured two Vietnamese prisoners, both of whom were wounded.

Mr. Hendrix said one of the prisoners, who was suffering from malaria and wounded, was seen alive in a clearing from Capt. Poolaw ordered him to leave. After he left, Mr. Hendrix said, "I heard a 45 click I round being chambered."

The witness said he turned through the rocks and water could see the prisoner's head lying on the ground.

"Then I heard a shot," Mr. Hendrix said. "The prisoner lay up a little and then fell. 80 seconds later, the captain out of the clearing and told me to move out."

Staff Sgt. Frederick Puff, platoon sergeant in Capt. Poolaw's company, testified that he considered Mr. Hendrix completely trustworthy and would not believe any of the reports which Mr. Hendrix had submitted as a leader.

Defense counsel Capt. J. J. Padden, in his final summing up the charge against Poolaw, depended solely on testimony of Mr. Hendrix in the court-martial.

Court-Martial Set
NHA TRANG, South Vietnam, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—An American went on trial here charged with murdering a Vietnamese in a battle which was a prelude to the capture of the Star—the U.S. second award for gallantry.

Five times decorated Frank Bonville, 24, of Texas, was accused of the slaying of a North Vietnamese soldier.

After an initial hearing at Nha Trang, the trial was ordered to be held at a general court-martial March 2, to let witnesses from the United States.

WEATHER
AMSTERDAM... 0 20 Overcast
ANKARA... 43 43 Very d
ANTWERP... 14 20 Cloudy
BARCELONA... 13 13 Very d
BERLIN... 13 13 Very d
BRISBANE... 23 23 Sunny
BUENOS AIRES... 19 19 Cloudy
CAIRO... 19 19 Cloudy
CHICAGO... 19 19 Cloudy
COLOMBO... 23 23 Sunny
COPENHAGEN... 13 13 Very d
DUBLIN... 13 13 Very d
HAMBURG... 13 13 Very d
HONG KONG... 13 13 Very d
LONDON... 13 13 Very d
LYON... 13 13 Very d
MADRID... 13 13 Very d
MOSCOW... 13 13 Very d
MUNICH... 13 13 Very d
NEW YORK... 13 13 Very d
PARIS... 13 13 Very d
PRAGUE... 13 13 Very d
ROME... 13 13 Very d
SEATTLE... 13 13 Very d
SINGAPORE... 13 13 Very d
ST. LOUIS... 13 13 Very d
TOKYO... 13 13 Very d
WASHINGTON... 13 13 Very d
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GEORG JENSEN SILVER

ORDERS OVER 100 CAN BE SHIPPED AT DANISH EXPORT PRICES

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PARIS-1er

LA BOUTIQUE DANOISE
42 AVENUE DE FRIEDLAND
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GEORG JENSEN
15 NEW BOND STREET
LONDON W.1

GEORG JENSEN
101 R. RUE ROYALE, BRUSSELS

CASA DANESA GEORG JENSEN
87 VIA FRANCESCO CRISPI, ROMA

Supreme Court Decision

Re Craft Boards Curbed on Punitive Inductions

By Robert Siner
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Supreme Court today ruled that the Selective Service Act gives draft boards the power to punish by the induction of registrants who defy the law.

Justice William O. Douglas, writing for the court, said such punishment is a "disciplinary measure" and not a "punitive measure."

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justice Potter Stewart and Justice John M. Harlan partially dissented on grounds that the local boards should have some authority to punish draft delinquents.

In a draft-related action the high court agreed to hear the appeal of a Kentucky man who claims the

draft discriminates against the poor by deferring college students. In another case the court rejected a plea by a University of Kansas law professor that it declare the Vietnam war illegal. The court made no comment on the action except to announce that Justice Douglas dissented.

The court turned back, 7-1, a challenge to the right of a state to punish a person for wearing the American flag as an article of clothing.

The challenge to a California law against mutilating the flag was dismissed on grounds that the case did not present a proper vehicle for considering the constitutional issues involved. Justice Douglas voted that the case be heard.

Jury Discrimination
The court also held that Georgia and Alabama have been discriminating against Negroes in jury selection but said that the state jury laws were not unconstitutional.

In two opinions by Justice Potter Stewart, the court said that the laws which require jurors to be citizens of specified age, of good character, and well informed were not unconstitutional.

Justice Stewart held that the jury commission which selects the jurors had illegally barred Negroes. The court did, however, strike down a Georgia requirement that limit school board membership to property owners on grounds that it "seems impossible to discern any interest the qualification can serve."

In other actions the Supreme Court today:

• Heard a personal appeal by Florida Gov. Claude Kirk that the Supreme Court reconsider his decision of last week ordering total segregation of 14 Southern school districts by Feb. 1. Gov. Kirk told the court that Florida is "financially unable" to meet the terms of the court order.

• Agreed to examine the widespread practice of jailing a convicted person solely because he cannot pay a fine.

Obituaries

James Donovan, Lawyer, Dies; Arranged U-2 Pilot, Spy Trade

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP).—James B. Donovan, 53, the lawyer who set up the exchange of a spy for U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers and arranged the release of prisoners taken by Cuba in the Bay of Pigs invasion, died today.

A spy trade and prisoner release negotiations in the early 1960s were highlights of a career which included participation in the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials, the U.S. Office of Strategic Research and Development, which supervised the development of the atomic bomb.

Donovan also unsuccessfully for the Senate as a Democrat in 1962. Donovan's most celebrated probably was that in which he aided the Soviet master spy, K. G. R. Abel, in 1957, and helped him from the death penalty.

Exchange Predicted

Donovan, who was appointed to court, made the point during his defense that executing Abel would lead to a Soviet refusal to exchange American spies held in

Donovan was sentenced to 30 years in prison. But five years later, Donovan's prophecy was borne when Abel was exchanged for Powers, pilot of a U-2 spy plane shot down over the Soviet Union in 1960.

In 1962, Mr. Donovan negotiated Premier Fidel Castro for the release of 1,113 Cubans imprisoned by the Bay of Pigs invasion of Mr. Donovan also negotiated the release of the Cuban spy, K. G. R. Abel, in 1957, and helped him from the death penalty.

Donovan served as president of the New York City Board of Education from 1963 to 1965. He became president of Pratt Institute, a four-college in Brooklyn, on Jan. 1, 1966.

Walter S. Robertson, Richmond, Va., Jan. 19 (AP).—After Spencer Robertson, 76, held U.S. diplomatic assignments in the Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson administrations, he died today in a hospital last night after a heart attack at his home.

Robertson was assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs from 1953 to 1956. One of many diplomatic assignments to persuade President Syngman Rhee of South Korea to accept terms to end the Korean conflict.

In 1925, Mr. Robertson became a partner in the investment banking of South and Sidingfellow and joined that connection between diplomatic assignments.

Aldo de Benedetti, New York, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Aldo de Benedetti, 77, one of Italy's most successful playwrights, died today in his apartment.

Several of his plays were turned into successful films and a few translated into other languages. But Mr. de Benedetti's most famous was "Two Women" and "The Last Five Minutes."

Charles de Benedetti, Paris, Jan. 19 (AP).—Charles de Benedetti, 75, wealthy Mexican collector and international artist, died Saturday at his home near Montfort l'Amaury, as learned today.

Mr. de Benedetti staged a masked ball with costumes from the 18th century, in a palace in Venice in 1967, was spoken of as the "king of the century."

Hal March, MC in 1950s Quiz Show, Dies at 49

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Comedian and quiz show host Hal March, whose name became a household word when he was master of ceremonies for the television quiz show "The \$64,000 Question," died today of a heart attack.

Mr. March underwent surgery at UCLA Medical Center last summer and had been taking treatment. He entered the hospital again early this month. Mr. March was not directly involved in the scandal which erupted later in the course of a program, one of the most popular in the mid-1950s. Some

testimony admitted that they had coached with the answers.

Col. Daniel James, Air Force's Ranking Negro

By Jesse Lewis
WHITESIDE AIR FORCE BASE, Libya, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Col. Daniel (Chaplin) James Jr., commander of this sprawling American airfield on the edge of Tripoli, is the original Black Panther.

"But I am a different breed of cat," said Col. James, a Negro and a veteran combat fighter pilot who has been selected for promotion to brigadier general. "This Black Panther fights for his country."

When he pins his general's star on sometime this year, Col. James, 49, will become the second black American to become an Air Force general.

Col. James has had the insignia of a leaping black panther for a long time. "I came started long before the famous Black Panthers came into being," he said. "I imagine some of them were still in grade school."

The tag of Black Panther for Col. James has its origin during World War II in the days of the all-Negro 99th Central Postal Directory. Col. James was in Europe. Col. James instructed Negro pilots during the war.

It was usual for Air Force units and individual pilots to

N.Y. Herald Sq. May Get Name Of R. F. Kennedy

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (UPI).—A plan to change the name of Manhattan's Herald Square to Robert F. Kennedy Square has been filed in the New York City council.

"Herald Square," the center of one of America's largest retail shopping areas, was named for the old New York Herald. The newspaper was published in a building facing the square late in the 19th century. It was later merged with the New York Tribune to become the New York Herald Tribune, which ceased to publish in 1966 after a prolonged strike.

Next to him as he talked and ate, before the flight, was his wife, Renée, 20, a slim girl with long brown hair and hazel eyes.

"Money hasn't made me satisfied," Mr. Brody went on. "I wasn't satisfied until I found Renée. Now I have everything I want—love, freedom, air. So why shouldn't I give my money away?"

Throughout the weekend, Mr. Brody kept saying: "I have \$25 million I inherited on my 21st birthday. The actual status and size

of the C-3A which developed a hairline crack in one wing had been test-flown with a payload 35 tons above its normal maximum cargo weight.

A Lockheed spokesman also said that the crack had appeared at the same place as forecast by static ground tests. He said the crack appeared during the static tests at 126 percent of the maximum cargo load.

The Air Force placed temporary flying restrictions on the aircraft after the wing crack appeared. Eight of the ten in the fleet have been cleared for flight and a ninth has only two more hours of testing before clearance. The planes are being fitted with wing braces.

The C-3A which developed the crack had lifted a record cargo of 98,000 pounds. It had more than 300 hours of "strenuous testing" in 90 flights.

At the San Juan airport, the group packed into two rented cars and drove to the Condado Beach Hotel where the management gave them six \$40 to \$80-a-day rooms. The hotel manager, Marcel Wortman, said he had given the Brodys a room because they were "very nice people."

After less than 12 hours in Puerto Rico, Mr. Brody decided to return. He seemed nervous, running his hands through his hair and repeatedly smacking the back of his neck. But he was still talking cheerfully about the future.

Mr. Brody said he would get in the jet and fly to the Paris peace conference, he said. "We'll call up Brezhnev and ask him to come, too, and we'll solve the world's problems."

Mr. Brody appeared on the television show about one hour after landing in Westchester. Mr. Sullivan, introducing him for "his singing debut," spoke of Mr. Brody as "wonderfully generous."

Mr. Brody, his tangled hair flopping across his forehead, was accompanied by his wife.

Smiling and gesturing loosely with his hands, he said: "I'll do the best I can." He reminded the audience that "I've been running around," and made what seemed to be a plea to be left alone.

"Don't crowd me," he said. "I wish everybody would just relax and let me do my thing..." He then sang, "You Ain't Goin' Nowhere," an unrecorded song by Bob Dylan.

At the conclusion, Mr. Brody kissed his wife and said, in response to Mr. Sullivan's expression of gratitude on behalf of those who have been his beneficiaries: "We got a lot more money to go. I got \$100 billion to give out next week..."

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"I wore the panther on my helmet all through Korea and in Vietnam and I still wear it," he says. During his tour in Southeast Asia, Col. James was vice-commander of the Eighth Tactical Fighter Wing.

That wing of F-4 Phantom jets shot down a total of 30 MIGs over North Vietnam during that time. He was one of the flight leaders on Jan. 2, 1967, when seven MIGs were downed—the highest total kill for a single unit on any day of the Vietnam war. He was credited with one kill and several probable kills during this action.

Col. James, whose 6-foot-4, 235-pound frame suggests a football player more than a pilot, became interested in flying as a boy in his native Pensacola, Fla.



THE BIG TIME—Millionaire Michael Brody, assisted by his wife, Renée, making his debut on television.

Millionaire's Giveaway Plan Made While High on Drugs

By Nancy Moran

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (NYT).—Michael J. Brody Jr., 21, who has been writing checks to strangers for thousands of dollars, says he made his decision to give away what he calls a \$25 million inheritance while "I was tripped out on drugs."

Mr. Brody gave his explanation of his one-man "attempt to bring happiness to the world" in discussions with this reporter during a weekend that included a jet flight to Puerto Rico to escape the besieging crowds, many of them poor, who hoped he would keep his promise.

"The idea just grew and grew," Mr. Brody said. "I was tripped out on drugs, and the idea just came to me."

As he sped to Westchester County Airport Saturday for his trip to Puerto Rico on a private jet, he said, "What a joke I've pulled on the world."

"They think I'm Jesus Christ," he added. "This is beautiful," the pale, red-haired heir to an oil and gas fortune said on his arrival at the San Juan airport at 4:30 a.m. yesterday. "There aren't any people grabbing at me. Tomorrow we'll sit in the sun and go swimming."

For a few hours' sleep, Mr. Brody decided suddenly to fly back to New York for the announced purpose of appearing on the Ed Sullivan television show.

"I've got to go back," he said, running his fingers through his long hair. "Millions of people will see me. If I'm on television, then I can invite President Nixon to come talk to me."

The decision to fly to Puerto Rico had been made Saturday afternoon in New York.

Next to him as he talked and ate, before the flight, was his wife, Renée, 20, a slim girl with long brown hair and hazel eyes.

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No Compact Reached on Barbiturates

24-Nation Group Deadlocked on Curbs

GENEVA, Jan. 19 (AP).—The emergency narcotics conference failed to agree today on whether to call for strict import and export controls of barbiturates containing psychotropes—substances with mind-destroying capacity that constitute a hazard to public health.

Despite appeals by delegates from India and Ghana, the 24-nation meeting remained deadlocked on the issue, which does not seem to augur well for the success of the conference, which continues through January. It was called to work out, in three weeks, an international protocol for the control of psychotropic substances, in particular hallucinogens (LSD), amphetamines (pep pills) and barbiturates (mainly sleeping pills) which cause addiction and affect the central nervous system if they are abused.

Indian delegate D.P. Anand and his colleague from Ghana, T.E.C. Sages, implored the opposing delegations to drop their demands that barbiturates be exempt from international trade controls.

"Practically all of us here agree that barbiturates are dangerous and harmful substances," Mr. Anand told the meeting. "It is not enough to have national controls, as long as there are loopholes in international control," Mr. Sages said.

The conference abandoned the issue without decision after a three-and-a-half-hour debate showed a widening gap between the countries with advanced pharmaceutical industries and those exposed to their products.

The conference agreed there should be strict controls over hallucinogens and amphetamines, but in two very limited medical uses but the clash between the two sides developed quickly last week over barbiturates.

Led by the advanced countries—the United States, West Germany, Japan, Canada, the Netherlands and Australia—the opponents insist that their medical usefulness far outweighs other considerations, and to control the large mass of these drugs would impose too heavy a burden on the administrations and serve to hamper international trade.

On leaving for the airport Saturday with his wife, a 20-year-old college friend nicknamed "Chickenhawk" and several publicity agents, Mr. Brody had no money. A reporter gave him \$5 so he could get his red 1969 Cougar convertible out of the garage for the 35-mile drive to the airport.

Speeding much of the time, Mr. Brody was in good spirits, laughing about the "joke I've pulled on the world."

Once he turned to his wife and said: "You know, I'm for real, don't you know? You know I can do all sorts of wonderful things. You know I can cure cancer and cure heroin addicts. You know that, don't you?"

Mrs. Brody smiled and buried her head in her husband's shoulder. As the plane winged toward Puerto Rico, the Brodys talked about themselves.

Mr. Brody met his wife last Dec. 15, when she was to his ranch, 600 miles in the Scarsdale with a friend. Mrs. Brody said that she "came to Scarsdale to sell Michael and some of his friends some hashish."

"Mrs. Brody said that she obtained the hashish and other drugs on a trip to Israel last spring. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brody said they had taken drugs such as hashish, LSD, and amphetamines for several years. Both of them said they were trying to stop taking drugs."

"I want to be straight," Mr. Brody said. During the trip to Puerto Rico, both Brodys smoked marijuana, perhaps about ten "joints," each, openly.

The couple was married in a civil ceremony in Yonkers, N.Y., on Jan. 5. They then flew to Puerto Rico to spend their honeymoon. It was in Jamaica, Mr. Brody said, that he first got the idea of giving away his inheritance.

Spirit of Giving
At the San Juan airport, the group packed into two rented cars and drove to the Condado Beach Hotel where the management gave them six \$40 to \$80-a-day rooms. The hotel manager, Marcel Wortman, said he had given the Brodys a room because they were "very nice people."

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For Terry Sceney, 13, an adventure in sociology.

Children Feed Four Orphans, Hide Them From U.K. Police

BIRMINGHAM, England, Jan. 19 (UPI).—His name is Terry Sceney. He is a 13-year-old orphan and he relies on a "children's underground" to keep him free and fed.

Terry is a fugitive from what he says is injustice. He has been a fugitive since he and three of his brothers ran away from a boys' home a month ago.

They are hiding out somewhere in the Birmingham slums, vowing to reunite their family because "this was our mother's dying wish."

An "underground" of playmates and school friends know where they are—but they won't tell the authorities. Mrs. Pat Handley, one mother, said: "They take them food and they run around like greased lightning to give warning when the police are coming."

The brothers are from a family of 13 that authorities split up when the mother died. The four—Terry, his 15-year-old twin brothers Billy and Roy, and one 11 years old—fled the boys' home and vowed that they would go back only on their own terms.

The "children's underground" took a group of newsmen to see the brothers yesterday. One, Billy, said: "We will only go back if they will find us somewhere where we can stay together—all 13 of us."

"We were put into the approved school with criminals," said one. "We have done nothing wrong." Juvenile authorities said: "There's not one children's home with 13 vacancies."

And the brothers go on hiding. The "underground" goes on stripping food from their parents' kitchens to keep them fed—and maintains the alert.

"It's a bit like the Resistance hiding someone in France during the war," Mrs. Handley said.

As 'Man's Inhumanity to Man'

Heath Condemns Powell for Racial Talk

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Conservative leader Edward Heath has been obliged to fling as far as he could into outer darkness the most troublesome and threatening member of his party, Enoch Powell, for his increasingly virulent racial views.

In a speech Saturday, Mr. Powell, a Tory member of Parliament for an industrial constituency in the Midlands with a high ratio of non-white immigrants, declared that measures to help integrate and absorb the colored population were "positively harmful."

Yesterday, Mr. Heath condemned the remarks as "an example of man's inhumanity to man, which is absolutely intolerable in a Christian, civilized society."

He conceded that Mr. Powell had the right to say what he thought and implied that no steps were planned to expel him from the party. But he pointedly declared that he would not consider taking Mr. Powell back into the shadow cabinet from which he had been ousted in April, 1968—nor would he bring Mr. Powell into a government cabinet if the Conservative party won the next elections.

Mr. Powell would deny that he is a racist. But he is the leader of anti-immigrant forces in the British Conservative Party, which has been increasingly hostile toward the non-white minority.

Coming principally from the West Indies, Pakistan and India, the immigrants total something over 1,100,000 persons, or about two percent of the population. Only in a few areas do they amount to more than five percent.

In his speech Saturday in Scarborough, however, Mr. Powell argued that the colored population was growing rapidly and would comprise one-fifth of the population in major inner cities in a few years.

He urged, in effect, that steps be taken to induce the immigrants to leave. British Conservatives have been "measures of financial and other alleviation... of the areas especially affected and, still more, measures to promote and facilitate the absorption or integration of

Morton Sobell Plea For Chicago Seven

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Morton Sobell, who served 18 years in prison for conspiracy to turn America's atomic secrets over to Russia, appealed today for defense funds for the Chicago Seven to save them from conviction at a "political trial which is directed at the climate of our country rather than those who are the defendants."

Joining Sobell in his plea was his wife Helen. They have been living quietly in Greenwich Village since his release from federal penitentiary a year ago. Sobell was a co-defendant with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, executed atom spies.

Czechs Open Airport

PRAGUE, Jan. 19 (UPI).—An international airport was opened at Poprad in the Tatras Mountains in eastern Czechoslovakia over the weekend, the news agency CTK reported.

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Soviet Economic Woes

Foreign observers have been aware for some time that the Soviet economy was in trouble. Shortages of meat and other goods have recently been visible even in Moscow, the best-supplied of Soviet cities. There has been increasing evidence of Soviet inability to keep up with the pace of world technology, a weakness symbolized by—but not confined to—Moscow's poor performance in the moon race. Finally, the latest batch of Soviet economic statistics released last month testified that a serious slowdown of economic growth took place in 1969, a retardation without precedent since Nikita Khrushchev's ouster in 1964.

Communist party Secretary-General Leonid I. Brezhnev apparently spelled out the unhappy story to a closed meeting of the Central Committee more than a month ago, but not until last week were the Soviet people given even a summary of his discouraging account. The Pravda editorial that broke the bad news wrote of lagging tempos of growth in key branches of industry, of labor productivity rising only slowly, of massive squandering of scarce capital on all kinds of unnecessary projects, and of food shortages in major industrial centers. Coming on the eve of this spring's much-trumpeted Lenin centennial celebration, this recital of shortcomings can hardly avoid creating negative political and moral consequences.

Real and important as are current Soviet economic woes, they should be seen in perspective, however. Moscow still controls vast resources and its productive apparatus is far from mired in stagnation. A reminder of this reality is provided by the extraordinarily ambitious program announced last week to develop the extremely rich oil and gas resources of western Siberia. The billions of rubles required for that effort dwarf Western oil companies' projected spending on Alaska's North Slope.

Two factors lie behind the alarm Soviet leaders now exhibit about their economy's failure to perform as planned. Soviet citizens expect that the 1970s will finally see them emerge into the automobile age and generally begin to enjoy a standard of living comparable at least to that of Western Europe. Continued economic slowdown would doom these hopes and raise major political problems. Moreover, the current indictment of Soviet economic progress is implicit admission that the post-Khrushchev economic reform, with its mild emphasis on profit incentives and on greater managerial autonomy, has failed to live up to the high hopes once held for it.

Ironically, the specific faults Brezhnev now finds in the Soviet economy resemble many of those about which Khrushchev used to complain in his last years of power. It is a useful reminder that Khrushchev's successors could share his political fate if they cannot reverse the economic tide—and relatively soon.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Italy: Opening to the Far Left or Right?

What is wrong with Italy, seemingly unable to mount an effective government and caught up in a swirl of violence and civic mistrust that some feel could lead to a Communist take-over, a coup from the right, or a civil war? Among serious explanations by Italians, two stand out, President Giuseppe Saragat's and Liberal deputy Luigi Barzini's. Mr. Saragat sees the crisis "in the insufficient or misplaced use of this means available to democracy to solve human problems." In a phrase, "political errors." Hence, a situation remediable by responsible men. But Barzini detects a "pathological condition": the gap between the zest and resourcefulness of the Italian people and the paralysis of their state machinery—machinery made and kept decrepit by the reluctance of the various elements of Italian society to entrust power to an administration they could not be sure to control. Hence, a situation quite possibly beyond remedy, barring good fortune of a sort and a duration not commonly available to nations or men.

Of these two explanations, those who are now striving to lead Italy must of necessity act on the first, with its premise that responsible politics provides a way ahead. This is the effort of Premier Mariano Rumor. He has proven himself brave and adept at calming the disruptions of huge strikes. He eased the national crisis of confidence created by the bank explosion (still unsolved), which left 14 dead in Milan last month. To calm the patient, however, is not to cure him. The illness—the lack of an instrument of and a mandate for modernizing the social, economic and cultural institutions of Italy—awaits the treatment of a government. And there is none.

The Christian Democrats, mostly a conglomerate of anti-Communists, ruled on that basis from 1948 to 1963. The Communist menace having then faded, they were forced to share power with the Socialists, who were supposed to lend the impulse of reform to Christian Democratic power. This was the so-called center-left coalition, backed equally ardently by Pope John XXIII and President John Kennedy, the first hoping to modernize Italy and the church, the second hoping to keep Italy strong and loyal to the West. This coalition collapsed last summer. Its leader, Mr. Rumor, has continued in Rome as a minority Christian Democratic premier. He has tried but has failed to re-create a majority coalition. In his frustration the Communists smell power. The right is skulking around in a way to evoke continuing rumors of secret meetings in Switzerland and intrigues with the Greek colonels. There the situation rests, or rather, rumbles.

Its gravity can scarcely be exaggerated. Hard-headed men on both sides of the Atlantic conceive that military men could take over a country which Americans helped liberate from Fascist tyranny in World War II. They conceive, too, that Communists could occupy positions of real power in a country whose saving from an earlier Communist take-over was at once a root cause and a great success of postwar American intervention in Europe. The implications for NATO, for East-West policy, for Mediterranean strategy, for Western democracy, for American confidence, for Italy's welfare—all the implications are momentous. One can only hope that occasion will not arise for the worst of them to be spelled out.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

King Oil

The reason why France passed from a status of neutrality, at the time of the six-day war, to its recent behavior in favor of the Arabs is evident: oil.

The United States has seized all Libyan oil. But the new Libyan regime is furiously anti-American and would expel with pleasure American oil companies and technicians if it could replace them.

The Soviet Union could have been the substitute for the United States. But France preceded the Soviets. Actually, if the Libyan oil must be taken from the United States, it is better that it is given to the French than to the Russians.

—From *Il Corriere della Sera* (Milan).

Nigerian Aftermath

Truth about the aftermath of civil war in Nigeria gradually gains ascendancy over hysterical and malicious propaganda. There has been no "genocide"—no mass killing of Ibos; though we have yet to hear whether there were excesses by forward troops in the first flush of victory.

The oft-repeated claim that five million people will starve and the even more wicked

suggestion that the federal government would deliberately withhold food so that this should happen have been shown up as gross exaggerations.

Obviously, as a result of Gen. Ojukwu's fanatical driving of his people to the edge of destruction, there is an immense amount of suffering and human misery left behind. Gen. Gowon's acceptance of aid from a wide variety of sources, particularly transport, shows that his government will do all it can to ease it.

—From *the Daily Telegraph* (London).

Favorite of the Gods?

The gods have, on the whole, been favorable to President Nixon. Although he cannot claim to have solved in any field the many problems that were in store for him, except perhaps that of relations with France, it is a fact that none of these problems has deteriorated in the past year.

And above all, he has nowhere been confronted with national or international crises comparable to those which so frequently sorely tried his predecessors' nerves and intelligence for half a century.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

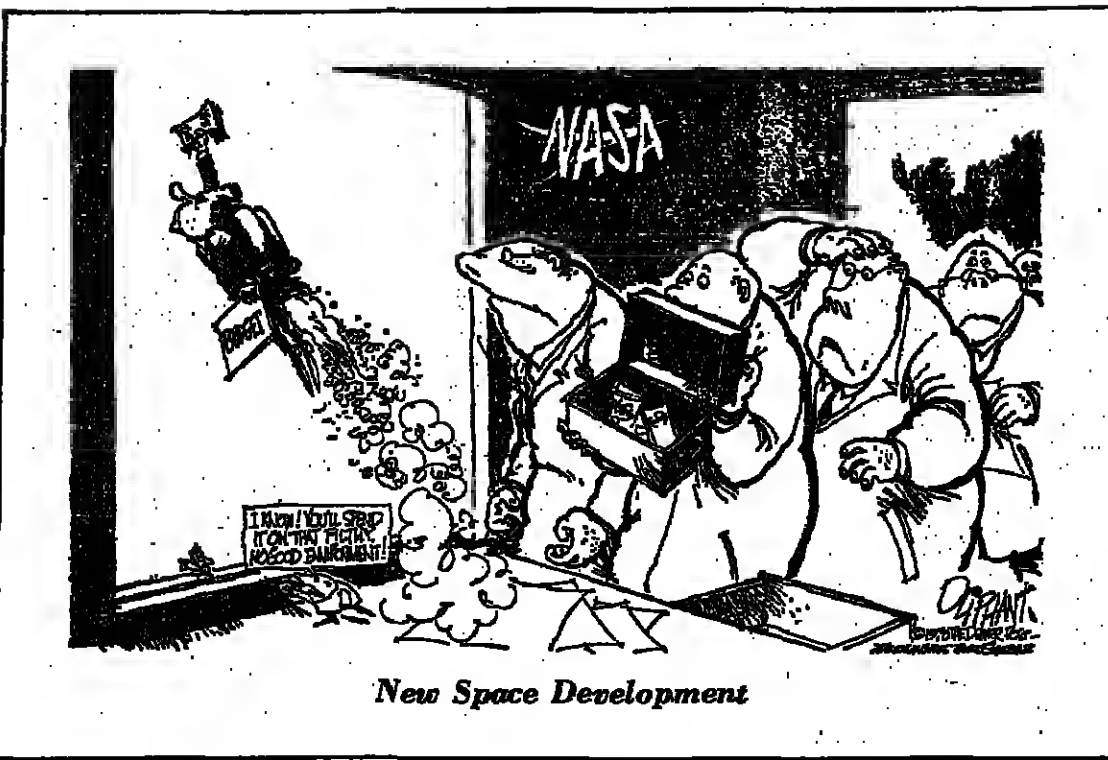
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 28, 1895
NEW YORK.—The efflux of gold to Europe continues. More than two millions went out to Germany yesterday, and the exchanges indicate further exports to France tomorrow. Foreign bankers think that the outward movement will last for months and the gold will be drawn from the Treasury. At the present rate of shrinkage, the end of this month will mark the disappearance of all the gold received for the fifty million government bonds recently sold and another issue will be necessary.

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 28, 1920
NEW YORK.—Following Saturday's address by De Valera and others from the City Hall steps, after the Sinn Féin leader had received the freedom of the city, the campaign to raise \$10 million in aid of Irish independence was given a send-off last evening at the Lexington Theater. The occasion was marked by more than three hours of oratory. At the close of the meeting, it was announced that \$2,500,000 of New York's \$5,000,000 quota was already in sight. Cheers and songs followed.



New Space Development

Taxes and Survival

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon is obviously going to submit a highly political budget, ostensibly prudent and balanced. One even suspects stage management in the well-publicized scene at the White House, when the President abruptly rejected the supposedly final budget estimates, and demanded another \$5 billion in cuts.

Yet the time will come—and come pretty soon—when the simple requirements of national survival will have to be put ahead of party politics. And it is a fair prediction that when that time does come, an unhappy President and a reluctant Congress will have to turn to a value-added tax.

This is a transactions tax rather than a sales tax. There is nothing very radical about it, either, although it makes the extreme right and the liberal left stutter with indignation. France, Germany and the Netherlands use it already. In fact, a value-added tax of around 15 percent will soon be mandatory in all the countries of the European Common Market.

Key Supporters

Furthermore, one of the key, unseen dramas of this year's budget-making process was the President's rejection of an American value-added tax. The point is that the new tax had so much strong support in so many influential quarters.

The chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, Paul S. McCracken, was in favor of it. So was the Secretary of Commerce, Maurice Stans. So was Budget Director Robert Mayo.

There was even strong support at the Treasury, although the

Treasury's tax expert, Assistant Secretary Edwin S. Cohen, said he wanted time to go to Europe to study the workings of the tax before making a recommendation. The main opposition in fact came from the majority of the President's task force on taxation.

The task force's two economists, Norman Ture and Dan Throp Smith, were strongly for the tax. But the rest, headed by the President's highly conservative former law partner, John Alexander, were strongly against.

'Credibly' Balanced

This was one main factor in the President's decision. The other factor was his desire to present a "credibly" balanced budget, to aid his fight against inflation. A budget balanced on the basis of a value-added tax would not have been "credible" because of the present strength of its congressional opponents, who include Chairman Wilbur Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Yet to all appearances, the tax bill that Chairman Mills has just piloted through Congress marks a kind of turning point. The old way of meeting pressing national needs, by raising income and corporate taxes, now appears to be closed off, at any rate for a long time to come.

Nothing is to be hoped for, either, from the so-called fiscal dividend—the normal rise in tax revenues that results from economic growth. A good deal of the fiscal dividend was given away by the tax bill. More will be consumed by huge and mandatory rises in spending on benefits for the aged and all sorts of other good purposes.

So that leaves no real money to solve the vast and pressing problems that literally threaten the survival of this nation. Our failure to educate the children of the very poor; our impotence to control the drug-crime complex; our tolerance of ever more horrible air and water pollution; our novel downgrading of the national defense—these are the problems.

They make a dreadful list. Civil war; uninhabitable great cities; an uninhabitable continent; a nation destroyed—these are the respective consequences that can be easily foretold from failure to solve these "survival" is, in truth, all too justifiable.

Mordistic Notion

Yet quite enough survival money can be found by a simple value-added tax on the level of West Germany's. This would produce no less than \$45 billion a year in America.

There is a mordistic notion, of course, that all indirect taxation is wicked. Yet England under a Labor government, despite the enormously high English income taxes, gets 47.5 percent of total revenue from indirect taxation. The comparable U.S. figure, including all state sales taxes and the like, is only about 30 percent.

There is also a notion that we can stand no more taxation of any kind. Yet taxation now consumes about 40 percent of the gross national product of the European nations, whereas the comparable U.S. figure is only 30 percent. And if more money is needed for survival, and it can only be raised by a value-added tax, there is nothing to do but pay up and look pleasant.

A Confusion at Appomattox

By Anthony Lewis

LAGOS.—Since the war of secession began, two and one-half years ago, the street lights have been turned off in Lagos. The few people who venture out in the dark of the evening night feel their way to avoid the drainage ditches that surround most buildings.

The official reason for the blackout was to prevent Biafran bombing of the capital. Unofficially, it was admitted that the rebels' few tiny planes were unlikely to get this far from their enclave in the east. The real purpose, it was said, was to instill a spirit of sacrifice and determination in the cynical citizens of Lagos.

When the lights stayed off after federal victory in the war, other theories were offered. Some said the darkness was an economy measure. Others said the power supply was failing, what with all the air conditioning. But now the authorities have announced that the lights will go back on. Maybe they will.

City of Rumors

The little matter of the lights is typical of the state of knowledge in Lagos. A week after the end of the war, nobody outside the military group that runs the government really knows what is happening, and even the generals are said to get maddeningly late and sketchy reports from the field. The town is filled with rumors and speculations, but there are not many facts.

The acute and articulate Commissioner for Information, Chief Anthony Enahoro, is persuasive as he describes former Biafran officers fanning out into the jungle with leaflets urging their comrades to surrender. But the truth is that no outsider has seen the officers or even the leaflets.

No foreign correspondent is allowed into the eastern territory without a military permit. A few who went on their own to Onitsha were expelled—and Onitsha has been in federal hands for two years. None has yet been into the area of the final battles, the Biafran redoubt that now poses the tough questions about human suffering and about relations between the victorious federal army and the defeated Ibos.

Diplomats here are as short of first-hand reports as journalists. The British, for all the arms and moral support they supplied to the federal government, admit that they have not had anyone with official standing on the scene. An international observer team that rejected charges of mass starvation had not been allowed into what had been the final Biafran enclave.

Knowing the truth is all the more difficult because emotions and sensitivities run so high.

Federal officials say recently that the world press has been grossly unfair to Nigeria in believing Biafra "propaganda" about starvation. The resident white community here in Lagos is just as critical, saying that Americans and others unfamiliar with the widespread protein deficiency in Africa, and the large number of children who die even in normal circumstances, have been misled by horror stories from Biafra.

On the other hand, dedicated men and women with no interest except that of humanity have told graphically of the pathetic sights in Biafra—the bloated children, the men sitting motionless in the last stages of starvation. Even now the fragments of reliable information filtering back from the east make clear that there is terrible suffering.

Gen. Yakubu Gowon, the head of the military government, impresses nearly everyone as deeply sincere when he says there is no revenge against the Ibos and calls for national reconciliation. The question is how far his wit will run among those who have been fighting.

Letters

Angels vs. Monsters

I sympathize with the dismay of your book reviewer, John Leonard "A Study of the Generation Gap," by Margaret Mead (JHT Jan. 13).

What with Freud, Dr. Spock and Dr. Margaret Mead, it is hard to figure out whether children are angels or monsters!

I am referring, in particular, to the Freudian theory that children have all the sexual impulses of adults (with all their deviations, in a sort of potential form), a theory with which I disagree almost entirely.

When the history of this age comes to be written, I am sure that much of the evil with which we have to contend will be attributed to Freudian theories, and their misapplication; and that theory in particular.

The Victorians had a quite different view of childhood; and at the risk of being considered "square," I would like to say how much I admire their view, and how right it was, fundamentally.

There is no generation gap; only a flood of young people, with quite insufficient discipline, and even less good example set by parents.

As for Dr. Mead, it would be a truism to say she is lacking in judgment. Her entire method is based on a lack of humility; and a lack of awareness of the limits

of the federal side has had the generosity of Grant at Appomattox. There was Gen. Gowon welcoming the Biafran officer, Col. Philip Effiong, who had come to surrender, and Col. Effiong saying: "Sir, I report for redeployment."

But we all know how long the spirit of Appomattox lasted. The thirty-five years and for profit in the fallen South overruled generosity, at a cost that America is still paying in regional antagonism and the suppressed psyche of the Negro four generations later. Easy optimism about the ability of Nigeria to outgrow quickly the passions of civil war would be fatuous.

In Lagos at this point there is not much basis for judgment except that the right words are being said. It is a confusing city anyway, sprawling over islands in a huge lagoon and filled with the picturesque and the contrasting. There is a race course in the center of town, used every Sunday for a cricket match. Thousands of fruit bats hang from the trees. The Eastern Region is far away.

and limitations of her own particular intellectual discipline.
JEROME MINOT.
Rueil-Malmaison, France.

The Great Harvest

I read with deep sorrow of the "terrible rains" being experienced by Cuba (JHT Jan. 13). This will, of course, be a slight cog in the machine for their ten-million-ton sugar harvest this year.

Having lived in Cuba and soon to return, I know the full meaning of this great harvest. It seems that the press of all countries is waiting with bated breath for anything, even slight, to happen to defeat the brave Cuban people in their quest to achieve such a goal.

It is inspiring to see pictures from Havana of North Vietnamese soldiers shoulder to shoulder in the fields with American students and Black Panther brothers. It will be with great pride that I take up my machete next month and join my fellow Americans and beloved Cuban friends and work until the last ounce of the ten million tons of sugar is in the bag. I am sure that a little thing like torrential rains will not cool the ambition of these brave people. I look forward to reading what the world news agencies will say in July when they report on the triumph of this harvest.

BUNNYE HEARNE.
London.

Bernard Levin

From London:

The scales tilt now this way, now that: in a state of eternal disequilibrium they seek the point of perfect balance between liberty and justice ...

LONDON.—Members of Parliament are not often arrested in this country, and when they are it is not usually under the Official Secrets Act on charges which, in the event of conviction, could result in imprisonment for up to 14 years. So the news last week that a Labor MP, Will Owen, had been arrested and accused of having "for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interest of the state, communicated to another person information which was calculated to be, or might be, or was intended to be, directly or indirectly useful to an enemy," caused, understandably, a sensation.

Mr. Owen, who was almost entirely unknown to the general public until last Thursday, has for some years been a director of a firm which organizes travel to East Germany. He has also himself traveled a good deal in Eastern Europe, has been active in furthering trade between Britain and the East European countries, and in 1965 was among the sponsors of an organization calling itself the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding. (None of these activities, I must stress, is in any way illegal in Britain.) So far Mr. Owen has made only a formal appearance in court and has been remanded. Speculation, naturally, is rife.

At which point I find myself in a curious position. I could devote this column to the speculation in question, discussing the implications which must leap to the mind from my bald summary of the facts. Yet if I were to do in my column in the British Daily Mail, and those in charge of that paper were mad enough to print it, they and I could and would be taken to court and there charged with offenses which carry as a penalty a term of imprisonment limited solely by the judge's discretion.

I shall not, therefore, discuss here what I am unable to discuss in the Daily Mail. Not because I fear that the arm of the British law is long enough to reach to Paris, where this paper is published, but because I believe that the British law which prevents me from discussing, in any but the barest and most factual terms, cases before the courts, is an admirable one, the principles underlying which I would respect even if they were not backed by the force of the British law of contempt of court.

That such a law exists at all is a source of amazement to many Americans, of envy to many others, and of both to still more. For the length to which the British law goes to ensure that a trial shall not be prejudiced by public comment on the issues involved is quite extraordinary; it always was, but a few years ago it was actually strengthened by a new statute which made it an offense, unless the accused gave his agreement, to print even the evidence given at the preliminary hearing in the lower court, which has the task of deciding whether there is enough evidence to warrant a trial. (If he is sent for trial, and convicted, the evidence in the lower court may then be printed.) The law was passed after the appalling events

in a case a few years ago, in which the publicity given to the case in the lower court was so extensive and tendentious that it nearly precluded a fair trial through the accused was in fact acquitted when the prosecution case collapsed entirely.)

So rigorous is the British law of contempt that the police, in fact, are seeking in some cases with a crime, cannot even say he is "wanted for murder, whatever the crime may be; have to use instead the circumlocution "the police seeking XYZ, whom they may be able to help them make inquiries." This makes / tears, and still more Freud smile. But it doesn't make me smile. On the contrary, I am convinced that it is one of the vital and precious of all our domains—the freedom not to be caused of crime except by the cess of law.

Now these observations have been made at any time happens, however, that the particularly apposite today only because of the case of Owen, MP, but because a law is shortly to be presented to Parliament by a back-bench MP, Brian Walden, which introduces something which ain does not at present, namely, a law of privacy, I respect, the Americans, or rather those living in the States which have such legislation justly smile at us.)

Mr. Walden's proposed bill to control the activities of who use "bugging" and devices to record conversations take photographs and spy on private citizens in vate purposes. It also puts tentative claw in the direct the "credit-rating" agencies are beginning to flourish here even at the dangers inherent in the enormous expansion of devices and facilities for ing and storing information every kind.

But Mr. Walden's bill also some small, and well-aimed, limitations on the rights of press to invade the privacy of individuals. And his bill, in sequence, been met with a hostility from the news, who protest that this would intolerable interference with freedom of the press. Now it happens, was exactly what said at the time of the law, against printing the details of lower-court proceedings before higher-court proceedings taken place; the present is almost word-for-word the Nobody now maintains the dom has suffered from the legislation, and it is possible of perfect balance. Now, through, nobody would claim in five years' time, had suffered from this legislation.

Yet the press, despite its considerable part of their best both occasions that was their desire to leave no stone unturned in the search for circulation, is right to be concerned about anything limits their right to investigate the fruits of their investigations, and to comment on these when published.

The scales tilt now this way, now that: in a state of eternal disequilibrium, they seek the point of perfect balance between liberty and justice, between the freedom of the person upon whom they wish to comment. It is a fact that those scales will never finally rest. And an even more violently than ever the case of Will Owen, MP.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preferences will be given to those who sign and bearing the writer's complete address.

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80 in Mexico Plan to End Hunger Strike

Protests Publicize Plight of Students

By Juan de Onis

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 19 (UPI)—A hunger strike by 80 imprisoned student leaders, now 39 days long, has aroused protest demonstrations at Mexican universities and criticism of the country's judicial system among Roman Catholic priests.

The hunger strikers were arrested during the political demonstrations here in the summer of 1968 that grew out of a clash between students and police and threatened to disrupt the Olympic Games in October of that year. The imprisoned students are demanding to be released on bail or to have their trials concluded promptly.

[The students announced today they will end their hunger strike tomorrow, United Press International reported. "Principal purpose of the strike has been fulfilled: attaining the mobilization of students and the public in support of the cause of the 'liberation' of the students told reporters at Lecumberri prison.]

The students have been held for more than a year. Defense lawyers have argued in the courts to no avail that this prolonged detention violates the Mexican constitutional guarantee that no one may be imprisoned for more than a year without having been sentenced in a trial.

The unrest in universities and among the clergy over the situation of the students and other "political prisoners" has grown sharply in the last few days, as reports have filtered from the Lecumberri State Prison that some of the inmates, including convicted murderers, were turned loose by prison guards on New Year's Day to attack the students.

Two defense lawyers, Jose Razo Coronado and Carlos Fernandez del Real, who visited the prisoners after the incident, said three students had been hospitalized, one with knife wounds in the abdomen. A signed statement by the students said two of the three cell blocks where they have been held had been ransacked by the attackers, who stole bedrolls, clothing, and personal belongings, including manuscripts of two imprisoned intellectuals—Jose Revueltas, a writer, and Eli de Gortari, a professor of philosophy.

The Rev. Manuel Velasquez, a member of the special secretariat of the Roman Catholic archdiocese here, told a rally at the Jesuit Theological University Thursday night that 15 of the students on the hunger strike had been hospitalized because of their weakened condition. They have been taking only water with lemon juice and sugar.

The events at the Lecumberri prison, the trial appearance of the students—accused of inciting to sedition, robbery, disrespect of authorities and other felonies—and the protest rallies last week have been virtually ignored in major newspapers here, and there has been no mention on television or radio.

The silence is believed to reflect instructions from the government of President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz, which has taken a stern stand against radical student activities since the army smashed disturbances on Oct. 2, 1968. The troops opened fire on a student rally and 49 people were killed, by official count.

Earlier, an Israeli Army spokesman said Soviet-made Katyusha rockets fired from across the Jordanian frontier today hit Israeli oil pipeline plant, crippling its power supply.

Arabs Report Attack

AMMAN, Jan. 19 (UPI)—Arab guerrillas using heavy rockets damaged an Israeli oil pipeline early today, a spokesman for the Palestine Armed Struggle Command announced. Israeli losses at the factory, four miles south of the Dead Sea, were high, the spokesman said.

Risky Operation

The Israelis periodically bomb the "great water" canal running through the desert, which supplies Port Said with most of its fresh water. When the canal is closed the Egyptians have to organize a hazardous water resupply by road, carrying to the city's remaining 40,000 civilians and its military garrison.

Port Said is linked to mainland Egypt by two roads that pass over bridges and are open to Israeli shelling.

Egyptian military officials have been worried for months that the Israelis may attempt to isolate Port Said and Port Said, at the northern end of the canal, have been hit, but not as badly as Suez city.

When they are not working, civilians spend most of their time in air-raid shelters. After the confusion caused by the first few weeks of bombing last March, most civilians have become nomadic, but nevertheless very careful during attacks. The victims said casualties are very light among these civilians.

Suez and Port Tewfik have borne the brunt of the Israeli bombardment. Other cities, such as El Qantara, Ismailia and Port Said, at the northern end of the canal have been hit, but not as badly as Suez city.

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INSTANT EXIT—Students leave a Nanterre University building through glass doors smashed during hours-long battle between groups of students yesterday.

5 More Hit By Typhoid Aboard Liner

By Juan de Onis

VANCOUVER, Canada, Jan. 19 (AP)—The number of typhoid cases on board the British liner Oronsay mounted to 51 confirmed or suspected cases today as medical officials continued their efforts to track down the disease carrier.

Dr. K.G. Cox, federal medical officer in charge of Vancouver, where the Oronsay, with quarantine flags flying, has been docked since Wednesday, said the search for the carrier has now been narrowed down to "several people" among the 1,500 passengers and crew.

Five more persons aboard the ship were hospitalized this morning. Most of the patients are members of the crew.

"Once we've got the carrier, the disease will die a natural death in about three weeks," said Dr. Cox. The type of typhoid has been identified, he said. The carrier usually has it in his gall bladder.

The Oronsay's water supply is being chlorinated and waste pumped into Vancouver harbor also is being treated.

Company officials are checking details of plumbing repairs done to the ship in Southampton before sailing, and authorities are checking piping aboard the ship for faults.

Company officials will make a decision tomorrow on whether to keep the Oronsay in Vancouver.

Blast on Ship Kills Two

WILMINGTON, N.C., Jan. 19 (UPI)—Fire raged through a Norwegian freighter off the Carolina coast today, the Coast Guard announced. At least two crewmen were killed, but Navy boats rescued 30 others, the Coast Guard said, after the 4,650-ton freighter Thordis Presthus reported "several explosions in the engine section."

WHERE TO STAY IN THE U.S.A.

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AFGHANISTAN

KABUL

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AFRICA

ALGERIA

ALGERIA

ALGERIA

ALGERIA

French Police Break Up Riot at Nanterre Campus

By Juan de Onis

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Riot police today broke up a battle among about 400 students on the University of Paris suburban campus at Nanterre.

The battle, fought with iron bars, stones and shovels, lasted almost two hours until police moved in. It began when about 150 leftist arts and letters students tried to prevent law students from taking examinations.

The clash followed two minor skirmishes at the school last week and appeared tied to agitation by young leftists who call their movement "Mao-Spontanée" because it tries to promote spontaneous revolt of the masses.

Their "action groups" have been rallying around the issue of low wages and poor housing for immigrant workers.

2 Dead, 13 Missing On Great Barrier Reef

MACQUEAN, Queensland, Jan. 19 (Reuters)—Two people died and 13 are missing at least four of them feared drowned after cyclone Ada battered northeast Queensland with 100-mile-an-hour gales today and yesterday.

Five men were aboard one of several launches missing off the coast. Another craft was found aground today on offshore Hook Island, with no sign of its two-man crew.

Police are making an island by island search of the Whitsunday group of pleasure resorts in the hope that any wreck survivors may have struggled ashore.

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U.S. Drug Firm Halts Test Use Of 'Mini-Pill' Contraceptives

PALO ALTO, Calif., Jan. 19 (UPI)—Synthex Laboratories, Inc., today suspended use of its "mini-pill" oral contraceptive on a test basis in the United States.

The firm said that it would immediately confer with authorities in England, France and Mexico, where the "mini-pill" has been marketed commercially for almost a year. It has not been sold commercially in the United States.

Clinical studies were suspended in the United States after dogs tested on the progestin-only pills showed "adverse effects," including lesions and possible metabolic changes.

A Synthex spokesman said that dog studies with the sequential birth-control pills, in which estrogens and progestins—different types of female hormones—are taken on different days, did not demonstrate the same effects.

Experts Disagree

Last week, top medical authorities differed in congressional hearings in Washington over the effects of the estrogen—or sequential—birth-control pills, which have been on the market in the United States for some time. Some doctors said that they had harmful side effects. But others disputed such conclusions.

The "mini-pill," which has been hailed by some as a "second generation" birth-control device which would be free of some of the complications of estrogen-based pills, has been sold in France and in Mexico for a year and in the United Kingdom since last May.

It is marketed in France under the brand name Normonem, in France as Nacenyl and in Mexico as Retex.

The company spokesman said that the "mini-pill" was tested on 4,700 women in the United States and abroad before it went on the market. It was still being tested at 30 centers in the United States, where the FDA had withheld marketing approval.

The spokesman said that the effects noted in dog tests were "basically lesions." Possible metabolic changes were also noted, he added.

Finch Stand Criticized

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre, D-N.J., said last night that Secretary of Health Robert H. Finch is ignoring the facts if he believes that there is no clear-cut evidence that

the birth-control pill can be harmful.

Sen. McIntyre, who is a member of the Senate panel investigating the safety of oral contraceptives, said that in view of the findings of scientific studies, "I think women should be fully informed of possible dangers that are or may be associated with the use of this drug."

In Houston recently, Mr. Finch said that he believed that "there is a small percentage for whom the pill causes some problems. But, by and large, when many women want to keep from having children the oral contraceptives are the best way to do this."

Bonn Ups Tally: 113 Starfighters Have Been Lost

BONN, Jan. 19 (AP)—West Germany has lost a total of 113 Starfighter jet aircraft since this country first flew them in 1961. It was officially admitted for the first time today.

The figure—given to the Bundestag by Defense Committee member Kurt Jung—is higher by 11 than the total so far generally accepted.

Newsmen keeping their own tally of crashes of the American-designed planes had marked up only 102 until today. Newsmen have also counted 55 crewmen killed in the crashes. No official figure has been published on fatalities.

Belfast Murder Suspect

BELFAST, Jan. 19 (UPI)—Police today accused laborer Thomas Rutherford, 34, of the murder of Police Constable Victor Arbuckle, 29, in rioting between Roman Catholics and Protestants in Belfast last Oct. 11.

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Italian Fashions In the Grips of Nostalgia

By Eugenia Sheppard

ROME, Jan. 19.—Rome is full of mixed-up designers who, before the collection started here last weekend, couldn't decide whether to play it long or short. Most of them settled for both, but at least half the new Italian fashions are mid-calf or longer. There is lots of talk about the revival that, except for longer skirts, has been in full swing on New York's Seventh Avenue for all too long a time already. Dipping hemlines, Bauhaus prints, flattery pleats and period jewelry are all over Rome. The most successful clothes, though, are those that come in the new length but still have a clean-cut, modern look without any sobbing over the past. Rudi Gernreich said recently that nostalgia is sick. In fashion, unfortunately, it's a disease that's all too easy to catch.

Mila Schon, the famous Milan designer who dresses Mrs. Charles Engelhard of the platinum millions, Mrs. Gianni Agnelli of the Fiat fortune and many of the world's wealthiest and most chic ladies, suffers from her own special form of nostalgia. It's not for the fashions but for her own successful collections of the past six years.

Mila Schon belongs to the architectural school of fashion and, like many others of her ilk, finds herself a little trapped by the hard-edge technique she believes in. Though her clothes are much softer this season, most of her skirts are still well above the knees. She does little or nothing about the new lengths.

Nevertheless, the Mila Schon collection is certain to be a great commercial hit. It still provides the kind of meticulously made, well groomed uniform that every woman needs

for her daily living. I can't believe that any female, however fashion-conscious, is going to hobble herself in a mid-calf skirt 24 hours a day. She can always revert to sportswear and Mila Schon's fashions are almost that, raised to a luxurious degree.

Schoolgirl Note

Mila Schon's new suit is almost a schoolgirl uniform with a loose hipbone jacket over a silver of an accordion-pleated skirt. The Schon fashions are always shown in pairs and by models, who for sizes, suggest identical twins. Like the Courrèges models, they are wholesome types and shake the runway as they stride along in the suits, worn with leather storm helmets and big, dark goggles.

Mila Schon shows the most perfectly tailored pants suits, many with long, sleeveless vests and silk shirts. She likes pleated culottes, but is less successful with wide-leg pants that are mid-length but neither here nor there.

Famous for her inlay technique that turns fabrics into pieces of modern art, Mila Schon shows it only a few times this season. She prefers prints in stars and stripes and uses them for a couple of her skirts, newest fashions—silk jersey blouses tucked into silk print skirts.

She likes white and pale pink as basics. The favorite color is green (anywhere from pale lettuce to bright apple).

Mila's collection ends with a parade of her famous long, beaded gowns softer than usual and with lace. Art Nouveau circles worked on the skirts. She adds an ethereal, new group of white organdies. Enormous capes half cover dresses

Mila Schon's suits with Jamaica length pants.



or magnificent white, organdy shirts and pants.

Fabiani

Fabiani's new length is more mad than mid. Most of his new coats, like the white one with frog closing, have big circular skirts to give the swing Fabiani has always liked.

Pretty obviously, here's a designer who, at heart, hates to give up short skirts. He does everything that's humanly possible to keep the leggy look. Many of his long skirts have a

scissors cut that lets them fall open in action. One of his best looking dark crepe dresses has a hemline with deep points. Others like the thirtyish lamé and the black and white chiffon take length with ruffles dripping to one side.

Fabiani has a new group of gypsyish dresses, made of small patterned silk prints. They are mid-length and made to look quaint with tucks and ruffles.

One of the best tailors in couture, Fabiani shows easy to

wear pants suits under their own car coats.

At the opening, the collection was well seasoned with some of Bulgari's best jewels.

Forquet

Federico Forquet goes all out for a new length that's only a couple of inches above the ankle. His quite charming version suggests Dior's New Look of 1947, but without the under petticoats.

Most of Forquet's skirts are full, with soft pleats. His little jackets are fitted at the waist and curve out a little over the top of the hips.

He has brought back not only the look at the forties but some of the construction that went with it. The jackets, with their stiffened pleums, are exactly the kind Hattie Carnegie used to be famous for. Forquet also stiffens some of his coats and dresses to hold the line.

The prettiest things in the collection, though, have a lovely limp look. They are a trio of wide-striped and big polka-dotted navy and white silk suits with soft, belted tops and long, pleated skirts.

Forquet uses exquisite fabrics. All through the collection his favorite customers, like Princess Allegra Orsini and Denise Minelli, will find a lot to choose from.

The social life has been swinging right along with the fashion shows. After Valentino's opening, Princess Luciana Pignatelli gave a supper party in her new penthouse apartment.

Sunday night Valentino and his partner, Giacomini, invited some 300 to supper at Numero Uno, the newest nightclub in Rome. In the mad crowd was Isabella Rossellini, Ingrid Bergman's daughter, who came with her brother, but not her twin.

Isabella was wearing red panne velvet pants, a black top and a leather necklace strung with elephant and tiger teeth. Very African. Her head was wound in a chiffon scarf that trailed down one side.

And how does Mrs. Kenmore feel about owning Cartier and Valentino? An exceedingly subdued woman, she's interested in stones from a professional viewpoint only—she's a gemologist. Will she dress at Valentino's? "I suppose so," Mr. Kenmore said. "She really hates shopping."

Going back to Valentino, he said: "We looked at two or three possibilities in the same field. Finally, we bought Valentino. We liked him because he has a very clean house. He hasn't licensed himself all over the map, which is important if you are trying to build up a name."

One policy is to choose a house whose image is way up and marketing share way down. Our aim is to bring the business figures up to the public image."

His first step was to hire Max Birniger, former business manager of New York fashion page Norman Norell. Mr. Birniger is in town for two weeks working out plans which will include opening a string of boutiques in the United States and eventually branching into perfume and cosmetics.

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Mr. Verkade was not exactly a starving artist when all this began, but neither was he prepared for success. American-style, "When the first check came in," he said, "I couldn't believe it. We had just had our second baby a week before and this didn't seem real. I took a bottle of cognac to bed and drank myself into a stupor."

The change for this Dutch sculptor started last July when the noted photo-journalist David Douglas Duncan was first taken to Mr. Verkade's studio and immediately bought two pieces. Two weeks later, Duncan was back for two more. The photographer was particularly interested in the sculptor's "sensitivity to split-second action."

This stopped-movement is evident in Mr. Verkade's frequent sports themes—children rolling hoops, leap-frogging or bicycling, hockey and rugby and American baseball.

Spreading the Word

Duncan's collection grew to 18 Verkades—they are in his home in the south of France. The word began to spread. Texas oil executive Ken McGee has three in his Paris home.

Other enthusiastic Verkade collectors now include art publisher Harry Abrams; Broadway producer "Guys & Dolls" Ernest Martin; movie star Yul Brynner; department store magnate Bernard Gimbel; opera singer George London; and art collector Justin Thannhauser.

Hong Kong: From Pasta to Pearl

By Naomi Barry

HONG KONG.—You can tell by what countries have money by who's on the road. Right now, Italians are the gayest tourists in Asia. Wherever they go, however, they are always a little hungry for a taste of home.

Which probably explains the immediate success of La Taverna, the most charming European-style restaurant in Hong Kong. Even the Chinese, who honestly believe that no cuisine compares with their own, are among the delighted guests.

The transplant is unbelievable. Lights strung through the trees have transformed a Hong Kong terrace in front of La Taverna into the facade of an Italian piazza. From Italy have come the great copper ovens, the cooking pots, the chef, the wines, the mozzarella, the fontina, the salami, the panettone.

The misalata di mare is composed of the superb seafood from local waters. Shrimp and squid mixed with pineapples and oil and vinegar dressing. The result is Mediterranean, not Pacific. The dish is a favorite with everyone, including the Chinese ladies who have adopted La Taverna as a place for girl lunches.

The menu is pure trattoria. Liver, Venetian style; veal scaloppine with cheese and ham; spaghetti and the novelty for Hong Kong of the pizza.

A Judo Club

The waiters are Chinese but the head waiter, Ugo Conti, came to Hong Kong as a musician with a band. Conti, who was judo champion of Italy, has created a judo club over the restaurant to which he has nostalgically given the name of Mamma's home town.

Even though he is a black belt, he admits it took guts to establish a judo club so near Japan.

Conti is planning to establish special low-priced meals during the off-hours of 3 to 7 p.m. for painters and musicians to make La Taverna a meeting-place for artists.

"Like in Italy," he said with a sunshine smile.

The walls are hung with paintings for sale, another cultural habit from the Old Country. In the evening, two strolling guitarists play and sing. Italy travels very well.

The restaurant was established by a successful young Milanese textile importer-exporter, Peppino Macchetti, for no other reason except that his palate felt homesick one day.

(La Taverna, 1-2 On Hong Terrace, Wyndham St. Hong Kong. Tel.: 228 994.)

The greatest source in the world for pearls is Japan. The cheapest place to buy pearls is Hong Kong, because of the tax structure.

Herald International (no relation) supplies jewelers all over the world, including just about all the jewelers in Hong Kong. You go up to the eighth floor of the Wing-On Life Building on Connaught Road. There surrounded by sacks and drawers of graded pearls of every size, shape, color, luster, perfection and imperfection, you feel like Ali-Baba.

This is a wholesaler with a stock valued at over \$1 million. There is no bargaining. But prices are already down to the bottom of the oyster bed. For

55 cents, you can get two pearls for earrings. For \$250, you can get a strand of 8 1/2 millimeters of gem quality.

They always ask you how much you want to spend in advance, not because they don't want your money but because once you've seen a \$1,300 strand, you will no longer be satisfied with the lesser variety.

Including Duty

The firm, headed by a former Viennese, is so reliable that if you are not content when you get home, just send back the pearls and your money will be refunded including any duty you might have paid. So far, this has never happened.

"It could happen, though," said owner George Bloch, "because some of our pearls are so fine

that many jewelers abroad not appreciate them properly cause they have never

Having no intention of entering competition with its elite customers, Herald International sells its pearls with fancy clasps and unusual rings or bracelets.

The customer list is a book of names from East and West. The Queen of Thailand and Henry Ford 2d are considered good enough references for anybody.

There is no velvet box sphere up on the business floor of the Wing-On Building, but the walls are with the best collection of modern art in Hong Kong, only equivalent is in the ment of Bloch himself.

'Ladies Do Not Carry Tape Recorders in Their Bras..

By Frances Lewine

WASHINGTON (AP).—Constance Cornell Stuart is 31, \$30,000 a year as Pat Nixon's first line of defense, and times plays finishing-school teacher in dealing with the ladies.

In two months on the job as the first lady's chief of staff director and press secretary, Connie Stuart has raised journalistic hackles by dictums that:

● Ladies don't go around making notes at parties.

● Ladies introduce themselves at parties with names and organization they work for.

● Ladies don't carry tape recorders in their bras. "I am doing," says Mrs. Stuart, "what I think is best to my first lady, which is to Mrs. Nixon—and my second, we to the press."

Mrs. Stuart, wife of Charles Stuart, 32, a presidential aide went to work for Mrs. Nixon when Gerry Van Der Hoven the job to go on the staff of the U.S. Ambassador to Rome. "I can take the flak," she said, when reporters asked about her policy of occasionally selected reporters. "The

be exclusives and we hope one of you will have own," she told the lady the press—a fiercely petitive group.

The female White reporters admit that Stuart has provided access to Mrs. Nixon the her predecessor, Tel. in barred, green-eyed Mrs. Nixon is also in punctious about factoring her boss's privacy she wants it. A lot of Nixon's activities go un because Mrs. Stuart ap coverage."

Connie Stuart is bright and attractive. This week she comes to the House theater for the version of Ron Ziegler's

denial briefings. These meetings with reporters were im by Mrs. Stuart.

The sessions often become slightly ludicrous. Mrs. sometimes takes the press to task for errors she has stories. She suffers most from lack of professional new how and is aware of it. She called in 66 reporters for int to discover their needs and to pick their brains.

"Trying to lay down rules for social coverage—a problem for White House press secretaries—Mrs. Stuart's story fodder herself when she banned tape recorders at parties where they are rarely used anyway. She warned: "If I some of you have got exceedingly busy because you're tape recorders around, I might question how you gained weight."

The ladies promptly rushed that into print and press reports Stuart was "a little bit surprised."

One of her lectures on social behavior didn't sit too well the press, either. "Please, ladies," she exhorted "you are And guests do not wander around taking notes—even behind palms." She suggested reporters leave pads in purse, "and take mental impressions" and "do your professional after the party."

Mrs. Stuart suggested further that reporters introduce selves with names, job and media affiliation "just like she brought up lady would do."

A predictable result was well known reporters intro themselves thus to well known guests. Many of Mrs. S rules break down and she rides with the flow.

Basically, she said in an interview, "I find the job haven't had a really bad experience yet."

ing is done in his atelier North Sea fishing in Zandvoort.

His first visit to New will be to see his "Gos Haarlem" bronze piece of loan to the Columbia Un School of Law.

This work, which belong a Dutch-born member family, has sparked interest that the law dean is considering coming Verkade to do a big sculpture for the school in Manhattan, he will several galleries, but he to remake: free and un ted, just as he has man do in Holland.

This modest man is astonished by the the checks and letters he receives (he has received \$14,000 in the mail), the carefully puts aside all t ters and many of the un washed. He is frankly of becoming a "sculptor," and of "mass-pro MY OWN WORKS."

Shades with exaggera tures have now not the Dutch press and Kees a very close-mouthed about much and from whom. viously wants to fill the but on his own terms. For he is busy sorting out all fers.

Kirk Douglas and his wife have written Verkade several times, ordering sculpture for their garden and house, and have extended an invitation to the shy artist to visit them. Joseph E. Rauh, one of the biggest collectors in the U.S., has purchased several Verkades for inclusion in the National Gallery of Sculpture, to be opened in Washington, D.C., in 1972.

Kees Verkade was not starving when all this started, but neither was he well-established and affluent even by local standards. He was working, sell-

ing moderately and getting various commissions. The municipality of Haarlem had asked him to make a sculpture of a jockey as a gift for Prince Claus when he came to open a sports hall there in January, 1967. That Verkade is now in the prince's study in Drakensteyn Palace.

Limited Editions He works exclusively in cast bronze and in limited editions of five or six. For the big work, he uses the vacant second floor of a Haarlem school as a studio. The small molding and sketch-

Sudden Success of a Shy Dutch Artist

By Jules B. Farber

ZANDVOORT, Holland, Jan. 19.—Fame has come so quickly to young Kees Verkade that he doesn't know what to do with it. It's not easy for a 25-year-old unknown Dutch sculptor to be suddenly "discovered."

Mr. Verkade was not exactly a starving artist when all this began, but neither was he prepared for success. American-style, "When the first check came in," he said, "I couldn't believe it. We had just had our second baby a week before and this didn't seem real. I took a bottle of cognac to bed and drank myself into a stupor."

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Kees Verkade and one of his sculptures.

Kirk Douglas and his wife have written Verkade several times, ordering sculpture for their garden and house, and have extended an invitation to the shy artist to visit them. Joseph E. Rauh, one of the biggest collectors in the U.S., has purchased several Verkades for inclusion in the National Gallery of Sculpture, to be opened in Washington, D.C., in 1972.

Kees Verkade was not starving when all this started, but neither was he well-established and affluent even by local standards. He was working, sell-

ing moderately and getting various commissions. The municipality of Haarlem had asked him to make a sculpture of a jockey as a gift for Prince Claus when he came to open a sports hall there in January, 1967. That Verkade is now in the prince's study in Drakensteyn Palace.

Limited Editions He works exclusively in cast bronze and in limited editions of five or six. For the big work, he uses the vacant second floor of a Haarlem school as a studio. The small molding and sketch-

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In the Business of Backing Fashion

By Hebe Dorsey

ROME, Jan. 19.—Robert Kenmore sat through the Valentino collection the other night and said: "It was great." Just as well. Mr. Kenmore owns Valentino. "We closed the deal Nov. 9," he said.

New York-born and based, Mr. Kenmore is the third American businessman to have invested in European couture. The other two are Richard Saxon (Yves Saint Laurent) and Bernard Cornfeld (Guy Laroche).

"Few businessmen dare do it," he said. "They're scared of putting money into fashion houses because it's a field they understand nothing about."

Mr. Kenmore claims he doesn't understand anything

either but scared he is not. In the last couple of years, he's also bought Cartier, New York—and that famous 69-carat diamond that Elizabeth Taylor simply had to have. Besides, he's bought Benetton, Jacques Kaplan (both New York furriers) and lately Kenneth Lane, the Cartier of costume jewelry.

A slightly balding man with graying mullet chop, Mr. Kenmore is turning 40, has a slight British accent, excellent French ("My wife is from Perpignan") a Rolls-Royce, the articulate speech and civilized manner of a university professor and a most adventurous business sense.

Discount Stores

A product of Wall Street this father was in finance and that's where he got started, he de-

scribed himself as a former IIT man (actually he was the company's youngest vice-president). He resigned in 1968 and together with partner Gardner Dunton bought FBS (Family Bargain Stores), a chain of 20 discount stores on the East Coast.

Discount stores and Valentino don't, somehow, seem to be related but, in both cases, Mr. Kenmore said he's catering to mass market. He believes that the middle-of-the-road market will fall through and that the future of retailing is either in the best-value-for-the-money or in sheer luxury goods.

"Few people," he said, "realize how big the affluent market is going to be. People think of the luxury market as a very small, narrow one but it's really almost a mass market. Statistics

show that in ten years there will be 19 million people in the United States making over \$15,000 a year.

As far as luxury is concerned, Mr. Kenmore figures that the young people will be his best customers. "Young people don't care," he said. "They don't want to wait until they're old to spend their money. They want everything now. You should see all the dungarees at Tiffany's and Cartier's on a Saturday morning. They have no hang-up about going to those places. Television has done a lot to make them aware of choice products. They're much more exposed than we were."

Other Possibilities

Going back to Valentino, he said: "We looked at two or three possibilities in the same field. Finally, we bought Valentino. We liked him because he has a very clean house. He hasn't licensed himself all over the map, which is important if you are trying to build up a name."

One policy is to choose a house whose image is way up and marketing share way down. Our aim is to bring the business figures up to the public image."

His first step was to hire Max Birniger, former business manager of New York fashion page Norman Norell. Mr. Birniger is in town for two weeks working out plans which will include opening a string of boutiques in the United States and eventually branching into perfume and cosmetics.

And how does Mrs. Kenmore feel about owning Cartier and Valentino? An exceedingly subdued woman, she's interested in stones from a professional viewpoint only—she's a gemologist. Will she dress at Valentino's? "I suppose so," Mr. Kenmore said. "She really hates shopping."

Mr. Verkade was not exactly a starving artist when all this began, but neither was he prepared for success. American-style, "When the first check came in," he said, "I couldn't believe it. We had just had our second baby a week before and this didn't seem real. I took a bottle of cognac to bed and drank myself into a stupor."

The change for this Dutch sculptor started last July when the noted photo-journalist David Douglas Duncan was first taken to Mr. Verkade's studio and immediately bought two pieces. Two weeks later, Duncan was back for two more. The photographer was particularly interested in the sculptor's "sensitivity to split-second action."

This stopped-movement is evident in Mr. Verkade's frequent sports themes—children rolling hoops, leap-frogging or bicycling, hockey and rugby and American baseball.

Duncan's collection grew to 18 Verkades—they are in his home in the south of France. The word began to spread. Texas oil executive Ken McGee has three in his Paris home.

Other enthusiastic Verkade collectors now include art publisher Harry Abrams; Broadway producer "Guys & Dolls" Ernest Martin; movie star Yul Brynner; department store magnate Bernard Gimbel; opera singer George London; and art collector Justin Thannhauser.

For all Travel Arrangements in Yugoslavia see ATLAS, Dubrovnik, Pils 1, T. 71 82.

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More Clashes in Financing in EEC

Ministers' Meeting Hit on Vital Issue

BRUSSELS, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Common Market ministers met today with a prospect of clashes between them on the new financing regulations, two-day meeting attended by finance and foreign ministers.

The agreement reached at pre-Christmas session, new difficulties have arisen in the compromise of farm financing which means the community being financially independent in other part of the package was control over the budget would at the same time to the European Parliament, currently a controversial body.

French Reservation
France, which expressed reservations on the parliamentary approach to the budget, has now presented new proposals which were being discussed.

Arguments could re-open whole question of community financing. Last month's agreement in the Common Market passed its transitional stage on title and removed the major obstacle to opening talks with the ministers were already faced several difficulties before the new French proposal.

Germany, which said it would refer the agreement to its parliament, is expected to control under the common agricultural policy.

Germany's insistence on reducing the common market executive committee has been put in a conflict with France. The ministers were also tackling problems of wine and tobacco, and these as part of the agreement, has reserved the over-riding authority for measures for bringing them into the common market have been drawn up.

EC Challenges U.S. Stance on Textile Exports

RUSSELS, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Common Market executive committee has directly challenged the government's view that an international accord is needed to limit textile and synthetic fiber exports to the United States.

A written reply, released early morning, to a question from a member of the European Parliament, the commission says "information at its disposal indicates that the branch of industry (in the textile sector) is globally in a satisfactory situation and does not seem to require special measures covering the whole of the sector."

The commission says that the final agreement on textiles and provides the framework for the dynamic expansion of trade.

Extension to other sectors of agreements such as the cotton or steel "would progressively reduce the GATT of its substance and therefore against the interests of EEC," the commission adds.

Onassis' Greek Refinery Accord Seems on Again

THESSALONICA, Jan. 19 (NYT).—The Greek government reached preliminary agreement with shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis today on a \$500 million deal and agreed to sell the refinery to Onassis for another \$300 million.

Onassis is being granted a concession for the operation of Greece's new oil refinery, which is to be built in Thessalonica, the main port of the country.

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Investment Attractions Heightening in Africa

By Jim Hoagland
NAIROBI, Kenya (WP).—U.S. business interests in Africa, which expanded rapidly over the past decade, are likely to swing upward even more sharply in the 1970s.

This is the view of some foreign economic analysts in Africa, despite the recognition that much of the continent is still forming its economic and political bases.

There are indications that a decade of independence has begun to give Africa enough economic pragmatism, and enough of a growing business class of its own people, to insulate national economies to some extent from political instability.

If this trend continues, it will probably encourage an increase in U.S. direct investment in Africa, which is now estimated to total more than \$2.5 billion, nearly triple what it was in 1960.

However, U.S. businessmen face increased competition especially from the Japanese and West Germans.

Japan shows itself to be willing to take more risks than U.S. investors. Although American influence has been rising steadily at the governmental level in the Congo, investors have been slow to move into the mineral-rich Katanga operations. Japan's Nippon Mining Co. took over two copper exploration areas near the Zambian border. The same company is helping to develop a large copper deposit on Ugandan copper, which has attracted little interest elsewhere.

American Spheres
Japan and Germany are also making into U.S. spheres of influence. German businessmen are trying to get a foothold in the Libyan oil fields, and have invested in iron mines in Liberia. Japan has moved into financing of Zambian copper development, in return for a guaranteed 100,000 tons of finished copper annually for ten years at prevailing market prices.

With this flurry of activity by the newcomers, the old boys of the continent—Britain and France—are standing pat. In total investment, recent statistics show, West Germany now outranks both Britain and France in Africa, and Japan, which moved ahead of Britain in 1968, is now just behind France.

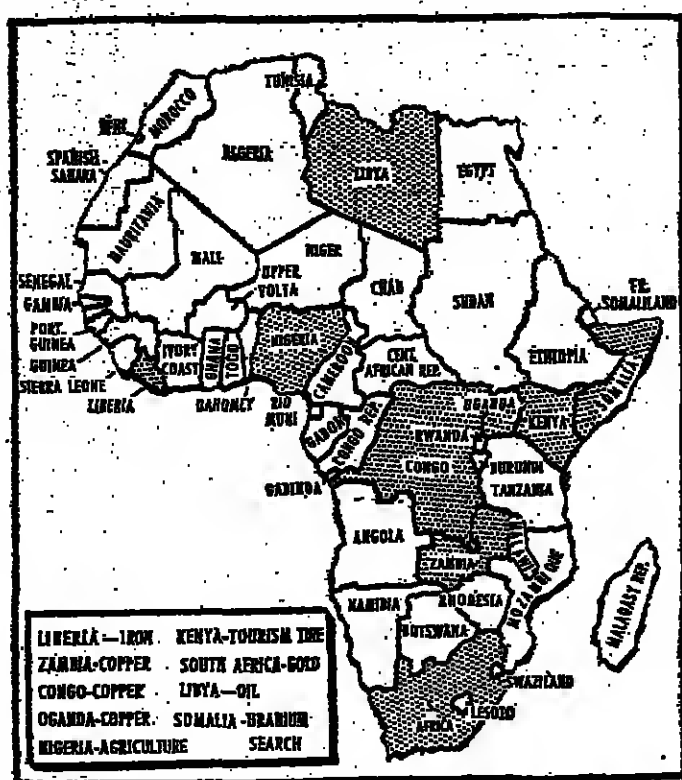
Responding to Challenge
From an investment standpoint, businessmen can take heart from the way some of the major African countries responded to challenge.

Libya. For all its revolutionary sloganizing, the military junta that toppled King Idris took care to let the Western firms keep the oil flowing. The soldiers are certain to seek more money in posted prices, but this would have probably come under the old regime anyway. U.S. investment in Libya's oil fields is said to exceed \$1 billion.

Nigeria. Despite the agony of the just-ended civil war against Biafra, Nigeria's economy remains one of the healthiest in Black Africa. Its agricultural exports continue to climb and tough import restrictions have fostered an internal boom for locally made consumer goods.

Nigerian planners see good prospects for attracting industrial investment in the war's wake if they can shake the profit remittance restrictions.

Joint Policy?
A first step toward a "common market" might be a joint energy policy governing oil, natural gas, coal and power, he said.



WHO HAS WHAT—Map shows principal resources of African nations likely to attract foreign investments.

that have discouraged many investors from moving into Africa's largest national market. The real key to Nigeria's economic hopes is oil. Biafran attacks seriously crippled production in 1969, but development of new fields away from insecure areas has rekindled oilmen's hopes.

Zambia. After startled yelps of displeasure, the two big copper companies seem to be adjusting to President Kenneth Kaunda's "invitation" to sell 51 percent of their mines to the Zambian government. Negotiations brought about

sales terms that one U.S. investor described as "fair but unexciting."

Copper Mines
Mr. Kaunda was apparently reacting to internal political pressures in choosing the timing of the sale. He had handled his decision and the negotiations with a deft business hand that won him admiration throughout Africa and that should have served to reassure the copper companies. The outlook for the coming year hinges on Mr. Kaunda's handling of two key questions—how to balance the country's

desire to bring more Zambians into important jobs on the mines with the need for expatriate technicians to keep the copper moving, and how much the foreign firms are going to be willing to put back into the mines.

Kenya. Political assassination and tribal ruptures marked last year in Kenya, but the East African showcase of Western interests seems to have weathered the storm and to be gearing up for even more foreign investment.

Tourism, one of Kenya's chief industries, is particularly vulnerable to upheaval. But the national elections seem to have cleared the air of the tribal strife that followed Tom Mboya's death, and more visitors than ever are expected next year. First, the decision to go ahead with a large hotel plant is an indication of the confidence some investors have in Kenya's stability.

Buffeted by Change
Other countries buffeted by change include Somalia, where a military takeover does not seem to have affected a U.S.-financed search for uranium. Ghana, which held an orderly election in which foreign business influence—once a favorite whipping boy of Kwame Nkrumah—was hardly mentioned, and Rhodesia, which seems to have been little affected by United Nations-voiced sanctions.

Continued stability in the Congo, where U.S. investment has been steady, and continued prosperity in South Africa, where Americans have invested over \$1 billion directly and indirectly, mark these two countries for special interest in the coming year. Interest has also picked up in Gabon, which is trying to reduce French business influence by bringing in some U.S. investment.

Following Discussions on Oil

Canadian Debate on Role of U.S. Heats Up

By Edward Cowan

TORONTO, Jan. 19 (NYT).—An oil discovery in the Arctic, a report to the White House, and advice from a former U.S. under secretary of state have all contributed to the mounting Canadian debate on economic relations with the United States.

Imperial Oil Ltd., a subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), announced late last week that it had struck oil near the mouth of the Mackenzie River. That same day, Canadian newspapers played up Washington reports that President Nixon was being advised to link bigger U.S. purchases of Canadian oil to a broad agreement with Canada on all forms of energy and even to shipping rights through the Northwest Passage.

In Ottawa, George W. Ball, the No. 2 man in the State Department under former President Lyndon Johnson, recommended that Canada and the United States view North America as a single economy and forge closer links on the style of the European Common Market. Replying to Canadian fears, voiced increasingly often of late, Mr. Ball argued before a parliamentary committee that such arrangements need not compromise Canada's political independence.

Joint Policy?
A first step toward a "common market" might be a joint energy policy governing oil, natural gas, coal and power, he said.

However, many Canadians are wary of a more intimate relationship because the United States already controls more than half of Canadian manufacturing, oil refining and mining.

Anxiety about Canadian sovereignty and resources was summed up by a recent opposition question in which Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau was asked to promise that any deal to sell more Canadian oil south of the border "will not include the handing over of any degree of control of any of Canada's resources to the U.S. or the lessening in any way of Canada's sovereignty over our Arctic waters."

"I think I can give you that assurance," Mr. Trudeau replied. "The prime minister, who does not generally offer such sweeping assurances in response to opposition prodding, evidently recognized that Canadians get especially emotional at suggestions that the United States seek 'our water'."

"There is no Canadian water for sale," added J. J. Greene, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, who has discussed a possible "continental energy policy" with Walter J. Hickel, U.S. Secretary of the Interior.

Surging shipments of oil from western Canada, especially to the newly-opened Chicago industrial market, appeared to give independent confirmation that Alberta's oil is eagerly wanted. The shipments have been exceeding agreed quotas, evidently with the tacit consent of Washington, and may amount to a major loophole in Washington's oil import quotas.

The news that "oil had flowed to the surface" of the Imperial well encouraged hopes that Panarctic Oils Ltd., a Canadian consortium, will find oil in the Arctic islands.

Imperial said it needed further drilling to evaluate its discovery well at Atkinson Point. Nevertheless, the well is being taken as a symbol of the potentially huge quantities of oil that Canada could sell to the United States.

The cabinet committee advising Mr. Nixon on oil imports was reported to have dangled the bait of 3 million barrels a day of Canadian oil exports by 1980, about five times the present volume.

Canadians warily assume that such a bonanza would be contingent on other arrangements.

Although many Canadian business and political leaders find much logic in a continental approach ("What can we do with the oil if we don't sell it?" asked one) and do not share the anti-U.S. sentiments of the economic nationalists, the present climate may cause Ottawa to proceed with great caution.

Exports, Imports Set
New Records in Japan
TOKYO, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Japan's exports and imports last year both set records, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry announced over the weekend.

Banks certified export declarations worth \$18.65 billion, a jump of 22.1 percent over the previous record of \$12.97 billion in 1968, the ministry said.

Imports were \$14.47 billion, the ministry said, about 23.1 percent above 1968 levels.

This left the nation with a \$3.88 billion trade surplus, according to the preliminary figures.

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While non-financial corporations raised a record volume of funds in the credit and capital markets during the first nine months of 1969, this financing was accomplished largely through reliance on sources other than the banks and the bond market.

In particular, corporations sharply increased their non-bank borrowing by issuing commercial paper. They also raised an unusually large share of long-term funds by issuing equity securities.

Earnings Sag For Bankers Trust Corp.

Fall Shows Up Under Old Accounting Form

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (NYT).—Bankers Trust New York Corp. reported over the weekend that its 1969 earnings, calculated in conformance with new bank accounting regulations, totaled \$40.83 million, or \$3.99 a share.

The bank holding company, whose principal asset is Bankers Trust Co., reported that it earned \$46.88 million, or \$4.58 a share, before net investment securities losses.

The new accounting regulations make necessary a provision for loan losses.

No restatement of 1968 results was made. Earnings for 1969, if computed on the former net operating earnings basis, would have been \$49.11 million, \$4.80 a share, down 13 percent from \$56.36 million, \$5.55 a share, in 1968.

The company had record deposits, assets and loans in 1969. Deposits reached \$8.2 billion, up from \$7.24 billion a year earlier. Assets totaled \$9.7 billion, up from \$8.31 billion. Loans increased to \$5.19 billion, up from \$4.45 billion.

During 1969, total operating income of the holding company rose almost 30 percent to \$453.73 million from \$350.85 million in 1968. Interests on deposits and borrowed funds, however, climbed more than twice as fast, rising to about \$216 million from \$130.8 million.

American Sugar
Qtr. to Dec. 31 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 135.36 130.37
Profits (millions)... 3.37 *3.58
Per Share 0.80 0.85

First Natl
Revenue (millions)... 387.24 375.30
Profits (millions)... 1.29 *9.78
Per Share 1.76 1.61

* Includes an extraordinary item of \$600,000.

Clark Equipment
Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 645.4 529.9
Profits (millions)... 38.5 29.0
Per Share 3.21 2.43

Interlake Steel Corp.
Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 324.8 285.5
Profits (millions)... 13.34 12.56
Per Share 3.43 2.80

* Net 1969 income excludes extraordinary gains of \$5.65 million from the sale of 30 percent of Penfold, a French subsidiary and of \$4.8 million from the sale of 15.000 shares of Standard Oil of Ohio stock.

National Biscuit
Fourth Quarter 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 115.71 205.29
Profits (millions)... 3.56 14.14
Per Share 0.27 1.04

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 726.24 770.08
Profits (millions)... 30.84 41.76
Per Share 3.27 3.07

Public Service of Colorado
Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 204.76 190.00
Profits (millions)... 29.59 28.31
Per Share 1.73 1.71

IBM Plummet; Drags N.Y. Stock Prices Lower

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (NYT).—IBM held center stage in Wall Street today, with the stock's price tumbling 19 3/4 to 350 in response to the latest earnings report, and the move sent tremors into both the glamour and blue-chip sectors of the New York Stock Exchange.

The psychological impact helped to result in a decline of 6.53 in the Dow Jones industrial average, which finished at 778.07. This barometer now hovers within striking range of its Dec. 17 closing low of 789.63, or the poorest level for the 30 blue-chip issues since October, 1968.

The latest saga of IBM, the most popular institutional holding in market annals, began last Friday when it reached a record price of \$387 and then, following a reported decline in fourth-quarter earnings, sank 11 3/4 in late trading. The stock's close on Friday, when IBM first began to lead the glamour group sharply downward, was \$369 3/4.

The Big Question
This morning, the big question repeatedly asked in the financial district was: How will IBM open?

The answer, which produced a reaction of "wow" in one downtown boardroom, came at 12:50 p.m. when the stock opened at \$355, down 13 1/2 from its previous close, on a block of 39,000 shares.

On the basis of all its listed shares, the decline in IBM's total market valuation ran to \$2.24 billion.

Telex Escapes
Telex, virtually the lone glamour stock to post a big gain, escaped unscathed on the basis of vastly improved quarterly earnings announced shortly before the market opening. It rose 11 7/8 to 138 and paced turnover on 162,200 shares. With its roster of electronic products including digital tape drives, Telex has surged in

recent sessions. It sold in 1965 as low as 2 3/8.

The interest in glamour stocks was underscored by their rather steady performance over the last year while the general market suffered a substantial decline.

In the wake of IBM's price slump, other glamour issues showing losses today included: Polaroid, down 7 1/8 to 111 5/8; Memorex, off 7 1/4 to 133; National Cash Register, off 6 to 160; American Research & Development, down 6 1/8 to 87 3/8; Burroughs, down 5 5/8 to 157 1/2; Honeywell, off 4 to 141 1/2; and Xerox, off 4 7/8 to 106 1/4. Avon Products tumbled 9 to 172 and Corning Glass declined 6 1/2 to 246.

Volume on the NYSE contracted to 8.5 million shares from Friday's 11.94 million shares, which ranked as the heaviest trading of the year. The number of blocks of 10,000 or more shares fell to 44 from 85.

In an easier blue chip group, Alcoa was down 1 1/4 to 67 1/2. Du Pont lost 1 1/2 to 10. American Can, 1 to 43. General Electric, 1 3/8 to 73. Procter and Gamble 1 to 113 3/4 and Eastman Kodak 3 1/4 to 80 3/4.

Sears lost 1 1/4 to 65 1/2. Swift 1 to 30 5/8 and Westinghouse 1 to 55 1/8.

U.S. Firm Drops Offer for Berger

LONDON, Jan. 19 (Reuters).

—Sherwin-Williams Co. of the United States said it will not proceed with its offer for stock of Berger, Jensen and Nicholson, a British paint producer.

It said it will accept an offer for Berger's stock from Farwerke Hoechst, the West German chemical firm, for the 12,775,500 ordinary shares of Berger it acquired under a recent tender offer.

Hoechst's latest offer topped the one made by Sherwin-Williams.

Bristol-Myers Co. to Acquire Simplicity for \$450 Million

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (NYT).—Bristol-Myers Co. has agreed in principle to acquire Simplicity Pattern Co. through an exchange of common stock valued at approximately \$450 million.

The transaction would involve the issuance of 1,370,500 shares of Bristol-Myers common for each of the approximately 4.4 million common shares of Simplicity.

The announcement of the proposed merger came after the market had closed Friday.

Simplicity is the leading manufacturer of paper patterns for

women's and children's clothing, accounting for more than half of the patterns sold in North America. In 1968, Simplicity netted \$8.82 million on sales of \$59.17 million.

Bristol-Myers is a major producer of toiletries and cosmetics, prescription and proprietary medicines and household products. In 1968, Bristol-Myers earned \$97.12 million on sales of \$627 million.

The transaction is subject to approval by the boards of directors and stockholders of both companies. Stockholders will be asked to approve the transaction at special meetings to be held at a later date.

American Airlines
American Airlines Inc., the second largest U.S. air carrier, and Trans-Caribbean Airways reached an agreement to merge, it was announced Sunday by George A. Syster, chairman of American, and C. Roy Chalk, chairman of Trans-Caribbean.

Directors of both companies will vote on the proposal on Wednesday. It will then be submitted for approval to the Civil Aeronautics Board and to President Nixon before going to the stockholders of each company for their approval.

This would be American's first merger since 1934, when it began operating under its present name, and would mark its entry into the personal and pleasure airplane market for which Trans-Caribbean is noted.

Trans-Caribbean operates scheduled flights between New York, Newark, Washington and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Haiti and the Netherlands Antilles.

The proposed merger terms involve the exchange of 17,525 shares of American stock for each 100 shares of Trans-Caribbean. Based on Friday's closing market price of \$25.75 for American, the transaction is valued at about \$18 million.

Armco Price Increase
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Armco Steel Corp. said today it is raising base prices of carbon steel sheets. This move follows similar action announced by Bethlehem Steel Corp. on Friday.

Edward C. Mitchell

Yves C. Lamarche

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Formerly managing director of Texaco Europe Ltd. in Hamburg, Edward C. Mitchell has been appointed managing director of Texaco France SA, to be based in Paris.

Yves C. Lamarche, 41, has been named a regional vice-president for Bank of America in France and North Africa. Mr. Lamarche, who had represented the bank in its affiliate Societe Financiere pour les Pays d'Orient Mer, has most recently been in charge of bank operations in Panama and northern South America.

Stephan R. Salomon, 51, has been put in charge of Coty-France SA, Paris-based subsidiary of Coty, Freres & Co.

Max Factor & Co. has named its vice-president of the international division and manager of its British branch, Neville Stranger, to the

newly created position of director of United Kingdom operations.

Edouard C. Wilschke has been named a vice-president of Trans-Lux Television International Corp., to be based in Zurich.

Leon M. Weyer, 34, has been appointed assistant vice-president of Wells Fargo Bank and assistant manager of its Luxembourg office.

Israeli Reserves Fall
TEL AVIV, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Israel lost \$31 million of its foreign exchange reserves during 1969, Bank of Israel officials said today. They said the reserves continue to fall at the rate of \$1 million a day, through increased defense spending and stepped up imports. The reserves totaled \$328 million at the end of 1969, they said.

KENTON CORPORATION

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	Bid.	Asked	Frv.
Bank of Am. S.F.	59	59½	81½
Fiduciary Tr.	80	86	80
First Nat. Boston	67	67½	67½
U.S. Trust Co.	88	67	65

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

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Allied Bank opens its Hong Kong office.



Henry M. Sperry, Allied's Representative for Asia.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1001-1005.

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 First National Bank in St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri

First National Bank of St. Paul, St. Paul, Minnesota
Hartford National Bank and Trust Company
Hartford, Connecticut
Liberty National Bank and Trust Company
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Michigan National Bank, Lansing, Michigan
Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta, Georgia
United States National Bank of Oregon
Portland, Oregon
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Western Pennsylvania National Bank
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Veloro Industries Limited



David F. Gammasi

Mr. Clark Hartwell, President of Veloro Industries Limited, announces the appointment of Mr. David F. Gammasi as a Vice-President of the Company. Mr. Gammasi has been associated with the Company and its subsidiaries since 1966 and has been responsible for the promotion of sales in Europe, Canada, the Middle East and Eastern Europe. He is a graduate of the International Business School in Geneva, Switzerland.

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Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 19, 1970

INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1515 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/4
320 Alcan	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
320 Alcan	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
320 Alcan	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
320 Alcan	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
320 Alcan	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
320 Alcan	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
320 Alcan	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
320 Alcan	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
320 Alcan	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4

European Gold Markets

Jan. 19, 1970

London Open Close Change

Zurich 34.77 34.78 34.78

Paris 35.82 35.82 35.82

U.S. dollar per ounce

When in Washington, D.C.

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International Corporation (the Company)

and has been appointed as the

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One Dollar

was worth yesterday

Austrian schillings 25.87

Belgian francs 49.68

British pounds (sterling) 2.40

Dutch guilders 3.6324

French francs 4.167

German marks 3.5550

Greek drachmas 30.00

Italian lire 626.82

Japanese yen 100.00

Norwegian kroner 7.149

Portuguese escudos 200.00

Spanish pesetas 166.67

Swedish kronor 4.633

The above rates are yesterday's

closing rates on local ex-

change. They exclude bank

discounts and variations depending

on the type of transaction.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices

in local currencies)

Amsterdam

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American Stock Exchange Trading

Closing prices on Jan. 19, 1970

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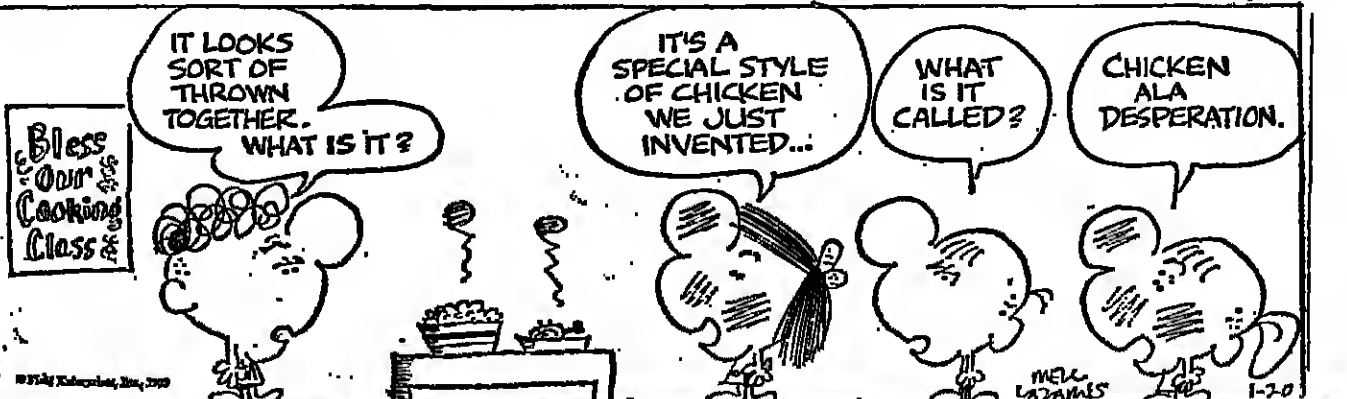
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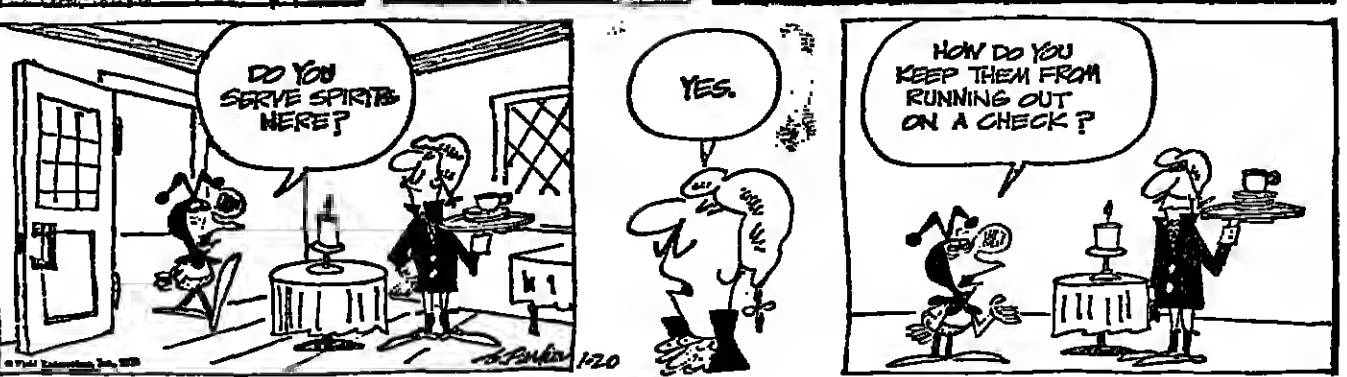
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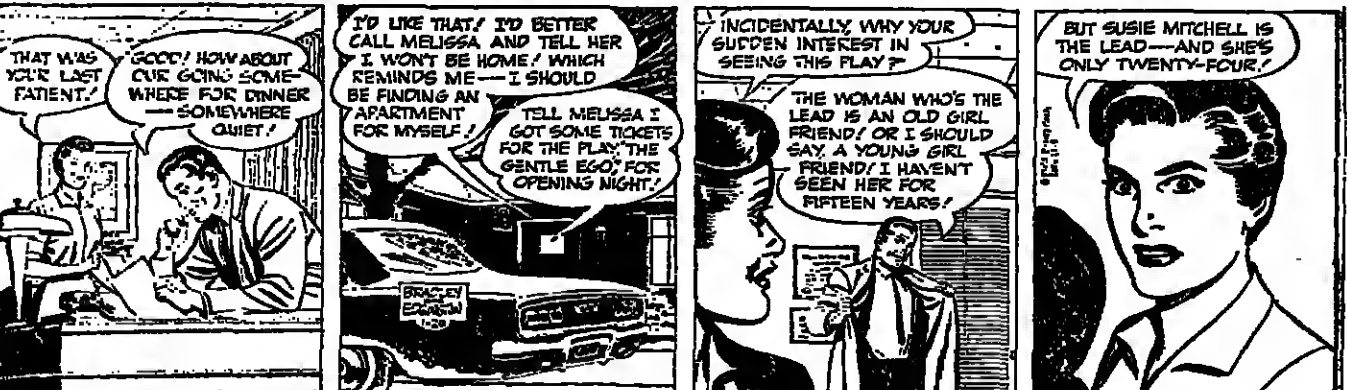
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South's intervention over two spades with his one-point hand was quite remarkable, but it turned out well. He felt that his defensive strength was negligible, with some reason, so he retreated to five diamonds when his partner doubled four spades.

The double of four spades and the retreat to five diamonds were both wrong. North should have bid five diamonds over four spades, recognizing that his partner must have a very long diamond suit to justify his intervention, and that his own cards were ideal for a diamond contract.

South fully deserved to find a dummy with enough high-card strength to defeat four spades; perhaps king-queen-jack of spades, king-queen of clubs and a singleton diamond. In that case, five diamonds doubled could suffer a seven-trick defeat, for a penalty of 1,300 points in a useless cause.

But as it turned out, five diamonds could not be defeated. The declarer could not be prevented from making six trump tricks in his hand, one ruff in the dummy, a trick in each side-suit, and the fifth club established by ruffing.

After a spade lead South won in dummy, cashed the club ace and ruffed a club. He led a trump and West won with the ace and returned the queen. Dummy won with the king and another club was ruffed.

A heart was led toward the king in dummy and the heart ace was the second and last trick for the defense. South could not be prevented from

establishing dummy's fifth club with a ruff to discard one heart. The other heart loser was ruffed with dummy's remaining trump.

East and West were certainly entitled to sympathy. This column hopes that their luck will even up in 1970.

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

West North East South
1 N.T. Pass 2 ♠ 3 ♠
4 ♠ Dbl. Pass 5 ♠
Dbl. Pass Pass Pass
West led the spade three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

W	A	R	M	S	C	A	H	M	V	A	S	T
A	B	O	U	T	A	S	Q	U	A	I	N	I
L	I	A	N	O	B	A	N	C	H	E	A	T
K	E	N	I	W	O	R	T	H	I	N	C	H
C	L	O	U	N	G	S	A	N	N	O	I	N
H	A	O	R	S	Q	U	E	R	E	I	S	H
H	A	J	E	S	R	O	N	T	S	A	L	I
P	O	R	T	A	L	I	S	P	I	K	A	S
C	A	B	A	N	A	R	O	T	I	N	C	H
O	M	A	R	B	L	E	A	K	H	O	U	S
M	I	L	D	B	O	M	B	E	R	R	E	O
A	N	K	H	A	L	I	M	A	R	A	G	E
S	O	S	O	S	L	I	A	T	S	N	A	K

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THERE'S TWO FEET OF SNOW ON THE GROUND. HOW DOES HE MANAGE TO COME HOME COVERED WITH DIRT?"

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THUCH

DASIT

CUTLED

INJEYT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoons.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: VIRUS POUND ADDUCE BEHOLD

Answers: The kind of creatures you might see in low-down dice—DEEP-SEA

BOOKS

MY BROTHER LYNDON

By Sam Houston Johnson. Illustrated. 278 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by John Kenneth Galbraith

NEAR the beginning of this engaging public paper Sam Houston Johnson tells of how, one day long ago in Johnson City, Texas, his older brother was squirting water on adults at the school drinking fountain, something I myself remember as a pioneer form of student protest. He was repressed, not without violence, by the basketball coach, and home from Austin where he was state legislator came his father, Sam Johnson, a very big man, to see that justice was done. Sam Houston Johnson continues the history:

First of all, he talked to Lyndon and then to some of his friends, all of whom verified my brother's version. "Now I'm going to hear Coach Donley's side of it," he told mama. "And he'd better have a damned good explanation." The coach lived in a rented room near the school, but he wasn't there when daddy came around. "Must be at the school playground," someone told him. When daddy got near the school, three or four of us kids trailing behind him, Coach Donley apparently spotted him and took off like a scared rabbit. Jumped over the fence and disappeared. His landlady later had to mail him his belongings. Now, there was a Nervous Nelly if I've ever seen one.

The rest of this book is just as good. Sam Houston Johnson's view of his brother's splendid rise in Texas and national politics was somewhat circumscribed. Sam Houston's physical infirmity (very bravely surmounted, one guesses), a considerable commitment to personal enjoyment, a companion commitment to what he amiably adverted to as "the sauce," and a desire, evidently deeply shared on his behalf by Lyndon Johnson, that he remain out of public view, all restricted his field of vision.

And Sam Houston is definitely not the introspective, searching type. He is a liberal, something of a populist and politically as nearly color-blind as anyone of his place and time—qualities that he shares with his brother and that, one learns here, both derived in generous measure from their father. But he is more impressed by loyalty than by wisdom and he doesn't try to explain the inexplicable.

In the last years of the administration, he lived on the top floor of the White House. Late at night he saw his lone and always worried brother agonize over the conflicting advice he was receiving: "I got some of the finest brains in this country—people like Dean Rusk, Walt Rostow and Dean Acheson—making some strong and convincing arguments for us to stay in there and not pull out. Then I've got some people like George Ball and Fulbright—also intelligent men whose motives I can't rightly distrust—who keep telling me we've got to de-escalate or run the risk of a total war."

Sam Houston doesn't try to explain why the President so preferred the advice that was to destroy him or for that mat-

ter why he was always so much less angry with the men who offered it. Elsewhere he tells Lyndon Johnson, when he was vice-president, as one of the world's unhappiest men and am prepared to believe it, so partly by the bad nature of some of the members of Kennedy staff. But he doesn't really tell why this man, so admirably informed on the Washington scene, accepted this notorious non-job.

But no one ever dragged Sam Houston (his phrase) as philosopher or grave historian. He is merely a cheerful, formal, unassuming and amusing writer with a gift for a kind of free-form prose. The man will doubtless attribute something to his "editor," Earl Hank Lopez, but I hope credit will all go to Sam Houston. To my ear he sounds tucked away in the White House today is the young brother of the present President. He is keeping notes on the bitter struggle between Nixon staffers and the Ag staffers, on the strategy-frightening Frank Stanton, CBS and the nightly press between Pat Moynihan, a Hugh Scott and John Mink, Norman Vincent Pease, that Norman Vincent Pease could not do better than take Sam Houston Johnson's literary mentor, model guide.

John Kenneth Galbraith's

baseball's Journal was published last fall. This review written for Book World, the supplement of The Washington Post.

Best Seller

The New York Times
An analysis based on reports more than 125 bookstores in 64 cities. Figures in brackets do not necessarily represent

active appearances.

This week

1 The Godfather, Part II

2 The French Lieutenant's Woman, Fowles

3 The House on the Strand, D. H. Lawrence

4 The Inheritors, Robins

5 Puppet on a Chain, MacLean

6 In This House of Brede, Golden

7 The Andromeda Strain, Laing

8 The Seven Minutes, Walcott

9 The Golem, Korman

10 The Andromeda Strain, Laing

11 The Selling of the President, 1964

12 The Peter Principle, Peter Dinklage

13 Present at the Creation, Johnson

14 The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 3rd ed.

15 Mary Queen of Scots, Fraser

16 The Collapse of the Third Republic, Shriver

17 Ambassador's Journal, Galbraith

18 Prime Time, Stauder

19 The Graham Kerr Cookbook, McKuen

20 In Someone's Shoes, McKuen

(These figures are for the ending Jan. 17.)

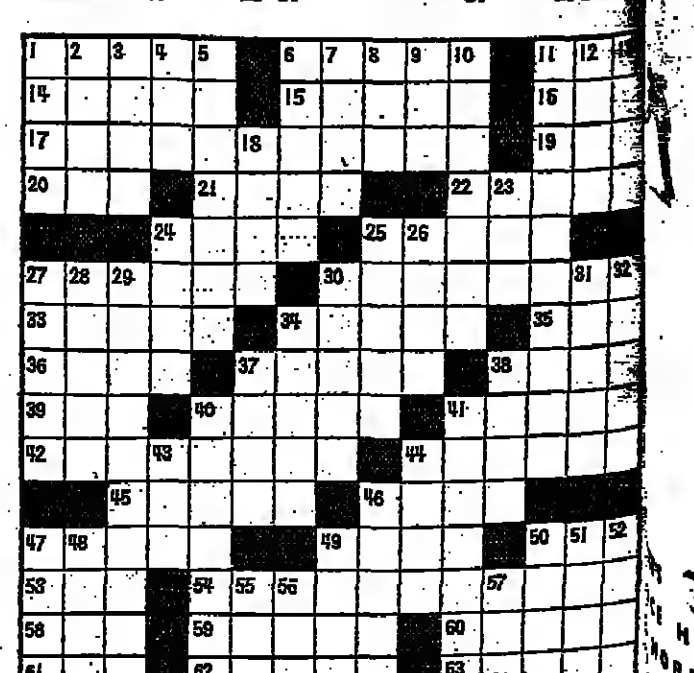
CROSSWORD—By Will W.

ACROSS

1 Fix eggs in a way
6 Traverser of
11 Down
11 Britain or England
14 In a hut
15 Sir Samuel
16 High note
17 Inwits
19 Time belt: Abbr.
20 Compass reading
21 — that bales
22 Hill parts
24 Cert specialties
25 Milkmaid's equipment
27 Capital of Eritrea
30 Urban officials
33 Trite
34 Containers for liquids
35 Mineo
36 Franchot
37 Mon uncle et ma
38 Gala
39 Rio de
40 500+ burdens
41 Made fun of
42 Directed attention to

44 Nicene and others
45 Big pipes
46 Coward
47 Supports
49 Military man
50 Islet
53 — of Tranquility
54 Alterments
58 Serial
59 Rent
60 High-class group
61 TV breaks
62 Berry or statesman
63 Put off

13 Buddhist temple
18 College in
New Rochelle
23 Positive parties
24 Beyond the
25 Nickname for a thin man
26 Falsehood
27 John Jacob
28 Treasure
29 Rich one
30 Yearned
31 Priced
32 Vehicles
34 Dells
37 Mountain lake
38 Wood or post
40 Show anger
41 Said hello
43 Erode
44 Musical passage
45 Saltpeter
46 Troubled continent
48 River feature
49 Part of a church
50 Headress
51 Bet
52 River to North
53 Long one
55 Like March
57 — de France



Art Buchwald

Keeping the Peace

WASHINGTON.—The secret to a strong diplomatic posture these days is to have a healthy arms-export policy. No underdeveloped country is interested in having a major power for a friend unless fighter planes go along with it.

One of the most active major powers in arms sales these days is France, which has just announced it sold 50 Mirage fighters to Libya.

Pierre La Guerre, who is director of the French Peace Through War Program, Equipment Commission, told me:

"France has been unjustly criticized for selling French fighters to Libya, but we feel this gesture will help bring about peace in the Middle East."

"How can you bring about a peaceful settlement if you give Libya airplanes?"

"The key to peace," Mr. La Guerre said, "is trust. We have to get the Arabs to trust us. They will only trust us if we give them fighter planes to use against the Israelis."

"But won't that heat up the war?"

"Au contraire. Once the Arabs have the planes, we can bring our influence on them not to use them."

"You mean, if you didn't give them the planes, then they

wouldn't listen to you if you asked them to find a peaceful settlement to the Middle East?"

"Exactly," Monsieur La Guerre said. "We do not fool ourselves that we will have great influence just because we sell Libya 50 fighter planes. We must also sell fighter planes and Saudi Arabia fighter planes."

"We must win the Arab confidence by selling them as many airplanes as they can afford."

"Why don't you give the Israelis fighter planes too? I understand you have 50 of them which they already paid for."

"Nothing would please us more than to give Israel the 50 planes they ordered and paid for. But if we did this, we would lose our influence with the Arab world, and then the Arabs would never agree to a peaceful solution to the crisis."

"You're not giving the Arabs planes because Israel sailed five embargoed missile boats out of Cherbourg's harbor without the French government's permission, are you?"

"We would never withhold planes because the Israelis pulled a dirty, sneaky trick like that. The French government may be opportunistic, but it's not petty. Our main concern is that if we don't sell planes to the Arabs, the Arabs will buy their planes from the Soviets. Does the free world want the Arabs to have French planes or Soviet planes to keep the peace in the Middle East?"

"That's a difficult question," I said.

"Every plane we sell the Arabs is a blow to the Russians. When Libya announced it was buying French fighters, the Soviets realized we had struck a blow for peace."

"I thought the French had an embargo on arms to the Middle East."

"We do. The embargo is on countries who are directly involved in the conflict. Libya and Iraq have nothing to do with the fighting."

"But Libya doesn't have any fighter pilots. What are they going to do with 50 fighter planes?"

"They can trade them for French tanks and rocket launchers we just sold to Yemen."

Canadian University Buys Beckett Papers

HAMILTON, Ontario, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—McMaster University announced yesterday the purchase of manuscripts and private papers of the Irish Nobel Prize winning author and playwright, Samuel Beckett.

The university last year bought the Bertrand Russell archives for more than \$250,000.

The Beckett collection was bought from Dr. Theodore Besterman, director of the Voltaire Institute in Geneva. No price was announced.

It contains more than 800 pieces, the largest single collection in the world.

A rent of \$395 a month for three and a half rooms is common... \$125,000 in cash buys a co-operative.

Manhattan Scramble

By John J. Goldman

NEW YORK.—It was a scene straight from Charles Dickens: The cobblestone street, driving snow, the crowd of stony-faced city-dwellers huddled against the cold in coats, long scarves and woolen caps.

It was a gray winter's morning at Sheridan Square in New York City's Greenwich Village, and the crowd's breath was steam in the 13-degree cold.

Many of the 35 persons had been waiting for an hour outside a newstand. Others stood shivering in nearby phone booths, dimes poised ready to rush calls to real estate agents.

At 8:30, the truck arrived with the first issue of the Village Voice—and more important—the latest ads for available apartments. The line surged forward. Copies of the community newspaper were snatched.

Men and women raced blindly across the square to phone booths. Trucks and cars screeched to a stop, skidding in the snow to avoid some of the runners—a few of whom slipped and fell in their haste to find a suitable place to live.

Only on Wednesday

It happens every Wednesday at Sheridan Square, and each week the great apartment hunt in New York City becomes a little more difficult.

"The situation is desperate. Things are as bad as right after World War II," says Donald H. Elliott, chairman of the City Planning Commission. "And prices are much higher, virtually unreachably for many persons."

Solomon Gendens, a real estate agent, put it more bluntly in her small office just across from the square:

"Nice people become almost vicious. They try to control themselves, but when they come into the office, they see this

situation as one other person trying to deprive them of this thing they want."

Recently, a man hanged himself on the fashionable East Side of Manhattan. A couple heard it on the radio. They rushed over to his apartment, but it was too late. The superintendent said someone had been there first.

Reasons for the apartment shortage are many.

In the last three years, the supply of new apartments almost has evaporated. Because of high construction costs, lowering interest rates, stringent zoning regulations and soaring land prices, landlords say it is too expensive to erect new residential buildings.

The results: sky-high prices—\$395 a month for 3 1/2 small rooms is common. So is \$125,000—all cash—for a seven or eight-room co-operative apartment.

And there's up to a three-year wait to even have a chance for middle-income housing, where a two-bedroom apartment can cost \$170 to \$230.

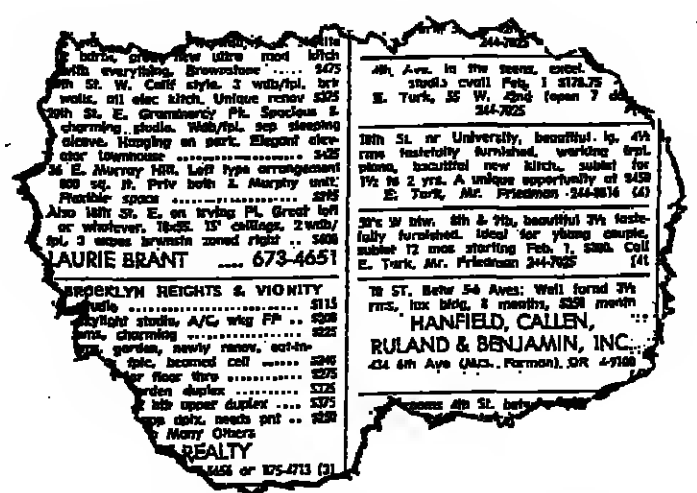
"Right now, it's at a standstill," says a spokesman for Stuyvesant Town, the 7,755-unit apartment project on New York's lower East Side which was built by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. "No one is moving out."

Translated into human terms, it means dozens of people are scrambling each day for each opening—especially in Manhattan, where apartments are most desirable and the market is tightest.

An apartment also can become part of the status game. "A lot of people are quite concerned where they live," a real estate agent says. "There is still snobbery between the East and West Side. There are still some people on the East Side who won't go to the West Side."

One thing is certain on the East or the West Side of Manhattan—once

New Yorkers stand in line for hours to get first chance at apartments advertised in the Village Voice.



PEOPLE: Polansky to Direct Film of 'Papillon'

Director Roman Polansky sent a chauffeured car to Avoriaz, in the French Alps, last week for Henri (Papillon) Charrière and the onetime criminal was spirited off to Gstaad, Switzerland, to discuss the upcoming film of his best seller. U.S. producer Walter Reed has obtained the film rights, outbidding all competition to the tune of \$850,000. "We had never met," said Charrière of his visit with Polansky, "and I had never seen his films because I don't go to the cinema." He said he found Polansky "fascinating." Referring to the recent murder of Sharon Tate, Polansky's wife, Charrière said of the director: "He has not been destroyed by the shock he received and that moved me a lot. I thought that he was looking for a support... It is rather my understanding (that he believed that Polansky was suffering from the same circumstances). He has great sensitivity and believes with reason that he must continue to live and create to keep the memory of Sharon alive." Charrière said he felt there was a great similarity between suffering both have felt and that he believed that Polansky was faithfully catching the spirit of his book. According to the report in France-Solir, the film has been budgeted at \$6 million with Polansky and Reed preferring Warren Beatty for the title role. Charrière said "no" to a possible return to Paris "since they still don't want anything to do with me." Oh well," he continued, "I will go to Montclair, France, to start a Papillon nougat factory. No, I'm not joking."



Henri Charrière

hula was taken back, asked if he reads the book. "Read them?" he said, disbeliever. "Books are to be read. To be studied. To be cherished—not to be read. The worst thing you can do to a book is to read it. That's what have paperbacks for."

Florence Bloembergen, a blonde-haired Brussels beauty, was threatened with "trouble" by Rome police if she continued to work as a model for several top fashion houses. One house which terminated her employment after one day's work told her that an Italian model who objected to her being photographed in Italy about to put the finger on the authorities. She has been able to obtain a work permit. "I have a few more to do," the migrant Miss quiaux said, "at houses enough not to be frightened, the police."

Mayor Nee Alvarado of Shumacher, Colombia, his a fine madness. He got boored up at a party and discharged his revolver into the air as he was leaving. On sobering up, he found the offense was punishable by arrest or a 50 peso fine. He paid the fine, proving he's a straight shooter after all.

Bibliophile Hans Krans, who came to the United States in 1939 from Vienna "with \$500 and 13 books" and is now a dealer in rare books and reprints, has already donated a million dollars' worth of manuscripts to the Library of Congress. The collector of incunabula

Beate John Lennon's ex-lithographs have been sold by the U.S. Customs Bureau. Acceptability. Editor "Ginsberg of Avant-Garde magazine, which has published rights to the sketches, said was surprised by the police which closed down the Los Angeles Gallery. "Banned in art will replace banned in Boston as a catchphrase. Just as censorship," he said. He called the sketches "very lyrical, beautiful—definitely obscure." The lithographs will be published in the magazine's Jan. 26 issue.

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